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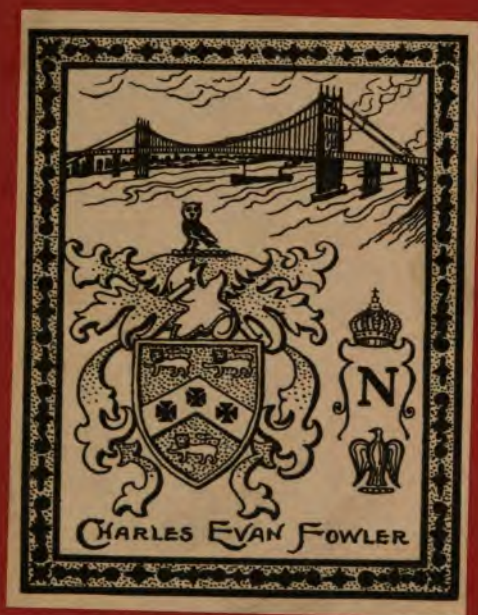
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Field Marshal

VON BLÜCHER.

Engraved by G. Mull.

From an Original Drawing in the possession of the Proprietors.

Campaign
IN
GERMANY AND FRANCE,
FROM THE
EXPIRATION OF THE ARMISTICE,
Signed and Ratified June 4, 1813,
TO
THE PERIOD OF THE ABDICATION OF THE
THRONE OF FRANCE
BY
NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE;
With an Appendix,
CONTAINING ALL THE
FRENCH BULLETINS ISSUED DURING THIS PERIOD,
And other Official Documents, &c. &c.

By **JOHN PHILIPPART, Esq.**

*Author of the Northern Campaigns of 1812 and 1813; Memoirs of General
Moreau; Memoirs of the Prince Royal of Sweden;
and other Military Works.*

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

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TO THE
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NATURAL HISTORY

ADVERTISEMENT.

It has been the object of the Author to introduce in the following pages every interesting circumstance, political and military, that has occurred relating to the campaign in Germany and France, from the termination of the armistice of June, 1813, to the conclusion of the war. This work, therefore, forms a perfect continuation to the Author's History of the Northern Campaigns of 1812 and 1813. In that undertaking, his object was the same as what he professes to have had in view whilst writing the present work; and as the reception the former received from the Public induces the Author to conclude his object was attained, he flatters himself, that in the present he has been equally successful,

notwithstanding the difficulty of publishing, at this early period, a correct and circumstantial account of the most important events the page of history can record.

In the Appendix to the "Northern Campaigns," the Author has given translations of the whole of the bulletins issued by Napoleon Buonaparte, from the period of his invading Russia to the armistice. In the present work, the bulletins are continued from the latter event to the abdication of the thrones of France and Italy by Buonaparte. These French narratives of the war, notwithstanding the exaggerated statements they frequently contain, are documents that will always be regarded as important, and read with interest: they record the successes, the defeats, and the overthrow of the most ambitious soldier; they will shew to future ages the policy and the military talents of one who raised himself to the highest pinnacle of earthly power, and

they may, at the same time, be regarded as practical lessons of modern warfare.

In the Appendix to this work, the Author has also given the interesting correspondence that took place between the ministers appointed to negotiate a peace at Prague in 1813. The result of that correspondence induced Austria to join her arms to those of Russia, Prussia, Sweden, and Great Britain: that junction enabled the Allies, with an overwhelming force, to destroy the armies of their enemy, and to place a Bourbon on the throne of France; and therefore the official notes and details of each party will never be otherwise than interesting. If the ministers of the different Powers could have concluded their labours with a peace, the government of Napoleon Buonaparte would have been greater and more firmly established than ever; but as that end was not attained, either from an impossibility on the part of the ministers of the Allied Powers, or from their hav-

ing adopted a line of policy by which they expected to obtain the co-operation of Austria, when the negotiation should have terminated, the result has restored peace to Europe—repose to the world.

London,
June 13, 1814.

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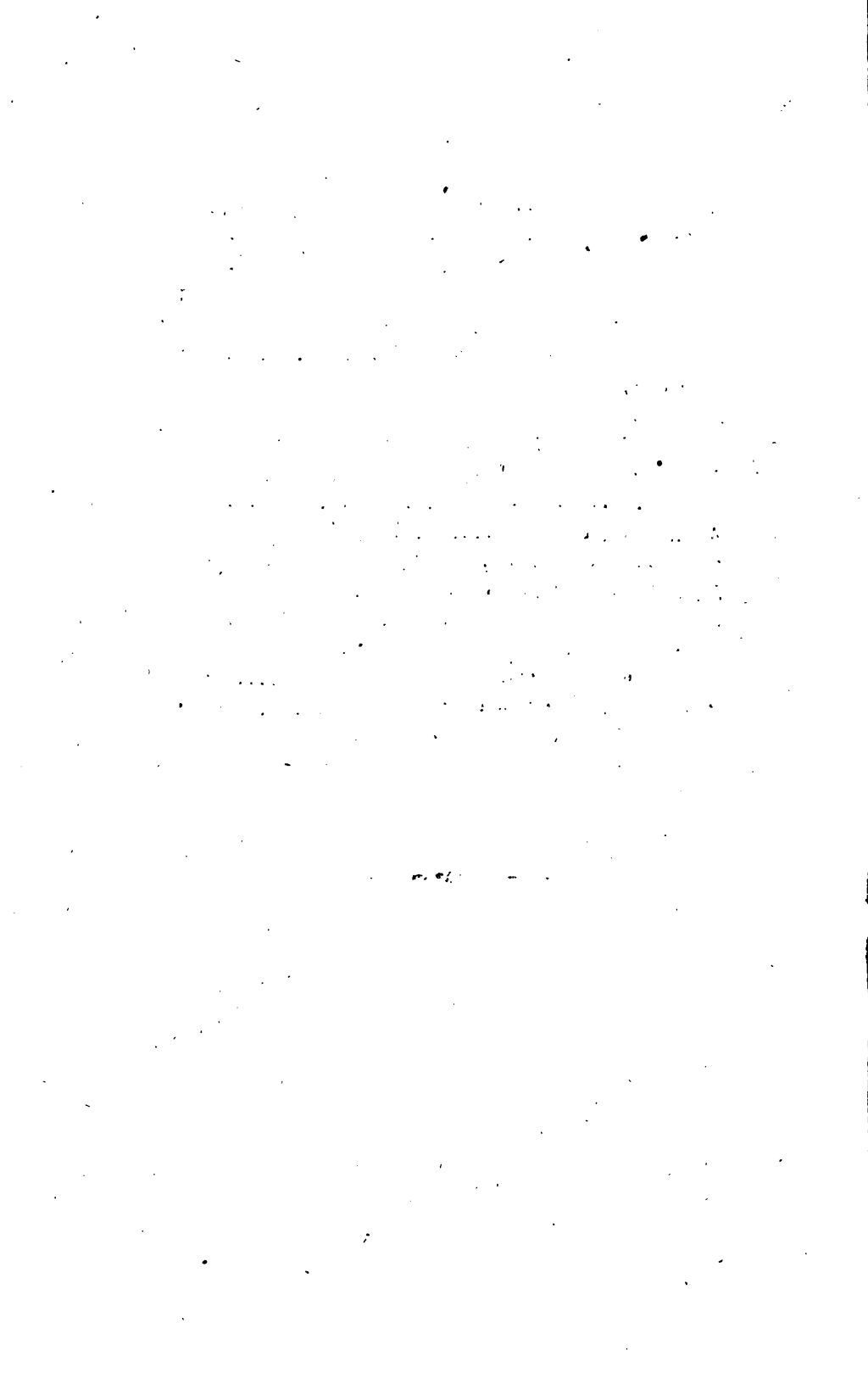
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CAMPAIGN

OF

1813.

THE armistice agreed upon by the allied powers with the Ruler of the French nation, signed on the 2d of June, was to have terminated on the 20th July, but a convention having been concluded on the 30th of June, accepting the mediation of Austria, in the negotiation of a general, and if that could not be effected, of a preliminary continental peace, it was determined in order to obtain sufficient time for the negotiation, that neither party should give notice of the rupture of the armistice till the 10th of August.

To accurately judge of the capabilities of each, it will be interesting, and perhaps necessary, to give a comparative statement of the population

and land forces of the different States at that period engaged in the War.

Names of the States.	Population.	Land Forces	Remarks.
Empire of Great Britain	16,581,000	806,760	or about 1 in 54
Russia	42,212,000	560,000	75
Austria . . .	20,216,000	320,000	63
Kingdom of Prussia . .	4,984,877	250,000	20
Sweden . . .	2,326,000	45,000	46
Spain . . .	10,396,000	100,000	104
Portugal . . .	3,559,000	30,000	118
Sicily . . .	1,656,000	10,000	165
Duchy of Warsaw . . .	3,174,452	30,000	126
Total . . .	105,691,339	1,651,760	64
Deduct for Troops indis- posable from			
Great Britain . . . 150,000			
Russia . . . 260,000			
Austria . . . 100,000			
Prussia . . . 50,000		560,000	
Remain . . .	105,691,339	1,091,760	
Empire of France (incl. all the new Departm.)	42,316,000	690,000	or about 1 in 72
Kingdom of Italy . . .	16,719,000	10,000	168
Naples . . .	4,964,000	16,000	310
Republic of Switzerland	1,888,000	15,000	109
Confed. of the Rhine . .	13,560,120	119,000	114
Kingdom of Denmark . .	2,569,600	74,000	34
United States of North America . . .	6,560,000	20,000	328
Countries not included in the above . . .			
Part of the County of Hochensiegen . . .	110,000		
Principality of Erfurt . .	50,330		
Illyrian Provinces . . .	110,000		
Total . . .	78,385,050	874,000	89
Deduct for Troops indis- posable from France		190,000	
Remain . . .	78,385,050	684,000	
Balance in favour of the Allies	27,506,289	407,760	

The armistice did not, however, in the least impede or diminish the military preparations and exertions of either party. The Emperor Alexander besides augmenting the corps around him by large reinforcements, raised an army of reserve and established magazines on the western frontier of his empire. The King of Prussia continued to raise troops and to organize his population. Troops, artillery, and stores were also dispatched from Great Britain to the Baltic; and the Prince Royal of Sweden employed every energy of his active and vigorous mind, to augment the patriotic legions forming under his standard.

The Emperor of Austria, who had during the invasion of Russia unwillingly afforded aid to the ambitious views of Napoleon Buonaparte, now exerted himself to increase the military strength of his empire, by which he expected, in the event of another rupture, to be able to powerfully co-operate with the Allies in their measures for obtaining a peace for Europe by force of arms. The Emperor of Austria had flattered himself that his intimate connection with France, by establishing with that power relations of friendship and confidence, which were cemented by a family alliance connected with Buonaparte, would give to his Cabinet, in its political proceedings, the only influence it was zealous to acquire.

"That which tended to communicate to the Cabinets of Europe, that spirit of moderation, that respect for the rights and the possessions of independent States, which she herself possessed*;" but in these flattering hopes the conduct of Buonaparte, during the eventful years of 1812 and 1813, no longer permitted him to indulge.

Buonaparte shewed, on his part, that activity of mind, which has so constantly astonished all observers, in encreasing his forces; and by his emissaries, the national guards and the guards of honour of the French empire were successfully excited to make offers to join the French army. By the armistice Buonaparte was enabled to accomplish the following important objects.

- 1, To form Marshal Davoust's army, and to fortify Hamburg.
2. To complete the line of the Elbe, and the defences of Dresden, and to reinforce his grand army.
3. Completely to form an army under Marshal Angereau, consisting of veteran troops from Spain.

* Vide Declaration of Count Metternich, dated Prague, August 12, 1813, inserted in Vol. II. p. 55 of this work.

4. Entirely to form the army of the Viceroy Eugene Beauharnois, in Italy.

5. To form a Bavarian army, in Bavaria.

6. To re-organize the Saxon army, under General Regnier.

7. To re-organize and march a Polish corps, under Prince Poniatowski, through Bohemia.

8. To revictual, to a certain extent, the besieged fortresses of Stettin, Custrin, and Dantzic.

9. To fortify Erfurt, in Saxony, and to constitute it a grand *place d'armes* and a depot.

10. To complete and re-equip his cavalry.

The object of the allied powers in giving consent to a prolongation of the armistice, was evidently directed to the obtainment of an honourable peace. The city of Prague was fixed upon for the meeting of a congress, and the 5th of July for the day of its opening, but which was deferred by Buonaparte till the 12th.

The plenipotentiaries of the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia;

arrived at Prague on the 12th July. These diplomatic characters were invested by their respective Sovereigns with full powers and decisive instructions: whilst on the part of Napoleon, a minister was dispatched to Prague, but without any instructions to proceed to business until the arrival of the first plenipotentiary.

Continual obstructions and delays were occasioned by Napoleon to the business of the congress, and there appearing to be no prospect of his acceding to the required terms, the armistice was denounced, and the Emperor of Austria, sensible of the policy he could pursue with the greatest hope of success, and convinced of the good and honourable principles that actuated the conduct of the allies; of the justice of their cause, and of the wishes of his people, no longer hesitated; he declared war against Buonaparte,* and thus administered to Europe the strongest

* So firmly was Buonaparte persuaded, notwithstanding the notes of his ministers, as given in the Appendix to this work, that Austria would continue her alliance with him, that in a conference with an Austrian minister at Dresden, he treated the hint that the Emperor would dare to oppose him with contempt; and observed to him, "*Vous faites la guerre a moi Bah!*" Another usual observation of Napoleon on this subject, equally proves his conviction of the control he believed himself to possess in the Austrian councils: "*Jai Metternich dans ma manche qui a un Empereur dans sa poche.*"

grounds of expectation that the grand struggle that had been successfully commenced, and the general spirit of the whole continent, would finally, and within a short space of time, be productive to Europe and to the whole world of the happiest results.

The following is the declaration of war issued by Austria ; its justice and necessity are evident in every line of this ever-memorable and celebrated document. To it I have annexed the treaty of amity and of defensive alliance between the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg, concluded at Tesplitz, the 9th September, 20th August, 1813:—

*Manifesto of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria,
King of Hungary and Bohemia.*

The Austrian monarchy has been compelled, by its situation, by its various connections with the other powers, and its importance in the confederacy of European States, to engage in most of those wars which have ravaged Europe for upwards of twenty years. Throughout the progress of these arduous struggles, the same political principle has invariably directed his Imperial Majesty. A lover of peace, from a sense

of duty, from his own natural feelings, and from attachment to his people; free from all ambitious thoughts of conquest and aggrandizement, his Majesty has only taken up arms, when called by the urgent necessity of self-preservation, by an anxiety for the fate of contiguous States inseparable from his own, or by the danger of beholding the entire social system of Europe a prey to a lawless and absolute power. To promote justice and order has been the object of his Majesty's life and reign; for this alone, has Austria contended. If, in these frequently unsuccessful contests, deep wounds have been inflicted on the monarchy, still his Majesty had the consolation to reflect, that the fate of his empire had not been hazarded upon needless and violent enterprises; that all his decisions were justifiable before God, his people, his contemporaries, and posterity.

Notwithstanding the most ample preparations, the war in 1809 would have brought the State to ruin, had not the ever-memorable bravery of the army, and the spirit of true patriotism, which animated all parts of the monarchy, overbalanced every adverse occurrence. The honour of the nation, and its ancient renown in arms, were happily upheld during all the mischances of this war; but valuable provinces were lost, and Aus-

tria, by the cession of the countries bordering upon the Adriatic, was deprived of all share in maritime commerce, one of the most efficient means of promoting her industry ; a blow which would have been still more sensibly felt, had not, at the same time, the whole continent been closed by a general and destructive system, preventing all commercial intercourse, and almost suspending all communication among nations.

The progress and result of this war fully satisfied his Majesty, that, in the obvious impossibility of an immediate and thorough improvement of the political condition of Europe, shaken, as it was, to its very foundation, the exertions of individual States in their own defence, instead of setting bounds to the general distress, would only tend to destroy the little strength they still retained, would hasten the fall of the whole, and even destroy all hopes of future and better times. Under this conviction, his Majesty foresaw the important advantage that would result from a peace, which, if secured for some years, might check this overgrown, and hitherto irresistible, power ; might allow his monarchy that repose which was indispensable to the restoration of his finances and his army ; and, at the same time, procure to the neighbouring States a period of relaxation, which, if improved with prudence

and activity, might prepare the way to more fortunate times. Such a peace, under the existing circumstances of danger, was only to be obtained by an extraordinary effort. The Emperor was sensible of it, and made this effort; for the preservation of the empire—for the most sacred interests of mankind—as a security against immeasurable evils—as a pledge of a better order of things, his Majesty sacrificed what was dearest to his heart. With this view, exalted above all common scruples, armed against every misconception of the moment, an alliance was formed, which was intended, by a sense of some security, to re-animate the weaker and more suffering party, after the miseries of an unsuccessful struggle, to incline the stronger and victorious one to a course of moderation and justice, without which, the community of States can only be considered as a community of misery.

His Majesty was the more justified in these expectations, because, at the time of the consummation of this union, the Emperor Napoleon had attained that point of his career when the preservation of his conquests was a more natural and desirable object, than a restless struggle after new possessions. Any farther extension of his dominions, long since outstretching their proper limits, was attended with evident danger, not

only to France, already sinking under the burthen of his conquests, but even to his own real personal interest. What his authority gained in extent, it necessarily lost in point of security. By an union with the most ancient Imperial family in Christendom, the edifice of his greatness acquired, in the eyes of the French nation, and of the world, such an addition of strength and perfection, that any ulterior scheme of aggrandizement, must only weaken and destroy its stability. What France, what Europe, what so many oppressed and despairing nations, earnestly demanded of Heaven, a sound policy prescribed to the triumphant Ruler, as a law of self-preservation: and it was allowed to hope, that so many great and united motives would prevail over the ambition of an individual.

If these flattering prospects were destroyed, it is not to be imputed to Austria. After many years of fruitless exertions, after boundless sacrifices of every description, there existed sufficient motives for the attempt to procure a better order of things by confidence and concession; when streams of blood had hitherto produced nothing but misery and destruction: nor can his Majesty ever regret that he has been induced to attempt it.

The year 1810 was not yet closed—the war still raged in Spain—the people of Germany had been allowed a sufficient time to recover from the devastations of the two former wars, when, in an evil hour, the Emperor Napoleon resolved to unite a considerable portion of the North of Germany with the mass of countries which bore the name of the French empire, and to rob the ancient free commercial cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, first of their political, and, shortly after, of their commercial, existence, and, with that, of their means of subsistence. This violent step was adopted, without even any plausible pretensions, in contempt of every decent form, without any previous declaration, or communication with any other Cabinet, under the arbitrary and futile pretext that the war with England required it.

This cruel system which was intended to destroy the commerce of the world, at the expence of the independence, the prosperity, the rights and dignity, and in the utter ruin of the public and private property of all the continental powers, was pursued with unrelenting severity; in vain the expectation of forcing a result, which, had it not fortunately proved unattainable, would have plunged Europe for a long time to come, into a state of poverty, impotence, and barbarity.

The decree, by which a new French dominion was established on the German coasts, under the title of a Thirty-second Military Division, was, in itself, sufficiently calculated to raise the suspicions of the adjoining states; and it was the more alarming to them, as the forerunner of future and greater dangers. By this decree, it became evident that the system, which had been created in France (although previously transgressed, yet still proclaimed to be in existence), the system of the pretended natural limits of the French empire, was, without any further justification or explanation, overthrown; and even the Emperor's arbitrary acts were, in the same arbitrary manner, annihilated. Neither the Princes of the Rhemish confederacy, nor the kingdom of Westphalia; no territory, great or small, was spared in the accomplishment of this dreadful usurpation. The boundary drawn, apparently by blind caprice, without either rule or plan, without any consideration of ancient, or more recent political relations, intersected rivers and countries; cut off the middle and southern states of Germany from all connection with the German Sea, passed the Elbe, separated Denmark from Germany, laid its pretensions even to the Baltic, and seemed to be rapidly approaching the line of Prussian fortresses still occupied on the Oder; and so little did this act of

usurpation (however powerfully it affected all rights and possessions, all geographic, political, and military lines of demarcation) carry with it a character of determinate and complete accession of territory, that it was impossible to view it in any other light, than as a forerunner of still greater usurpations, by which, one half of Germany was to become a French province, and the Emperor Napoleon the absolute Ruler of the Continent.

To Russia and Prussia this unnatural extension of the French territory could not fail of producing the most serious alarm. The latter surrounded on all sides, no longer capable of free action, deprived of every means of obtaining fresh strength, appeared hastening to its dissolution. Russia, already in fear for her western frontier, by the conversion of the city of Dantzic, declared a free city, by the treaty of Tilsit, into a French military port, and of a great part of Poland into a French province, could not but see, in the advance of the French dominion along the sea coast, and in the new chains prepared for Prussia, the imminent danger of her German and Polish possessions. From this moment, therefore, the rupture between France and Russia was as good as decided.

Not without deep and just anxiety did Austria observe the storm which was gathering. The scene of hostilities would in every case be contiguous to her provinces, which, owing to the necessary reforms in the financial system, which had cramped the restoration of her military means, were in a very defenceless state. In a higher point of view, the struggle which awaited Russia appeared still more doubtful, as it commenced under the same unfavourable conjuncture of affairs, with the same want of co-operation on the part of other powers, and with the same disproportion in their relative means; consequently, was just as hopeless as all former struggles of the same nature. His Majesty the Emperor made every effort in his power, by friendly mediation with both parties, to avert the impending storm. No human judgment could at that time foresee, that the period was so near at hand, when the failure of these friendly attempts should prove more injurious to the Emperor Napoleon than to his opponents. Thus, however, it was resolved by the wisdom of Providence.

When the commencement of hostilities was no longer doubtful, his Majesty was compelled to have recourse to measures, which, in so unnatural and dangerous a conjuncture, might combine his

own security with just considerations for the real interests of neighbouring States. The system of unarmed inaction, the only neutrality which the Emperor Napoleon, according to his own declarations, would have permitted, was, by every sound maxim of policy, wholly inadmissible, and would at last have proved only a vain endeavour to shrink from the approaching trial. A power so important as Austria could not renounce all participation in the interests of Europe, nor could she place herself in a situation in which, equally ineffective in peace or war, she would lose her voice and influence in all great negotiations, without acquiring any guarantee for the security of her own frontiers. To prepare for war against France would have been, under the existing circumstances, as little consonant with equity as with prudence. The Emperor Napoleon had given his Majesty no personal ground for hostile proceedings; and the prospect of attaining many beneficial results, by a skilful employment of the established friendly relations, by confidential representations, and by conciliatory councils, had not yet been abandoned as hopeless: and, with regard to the immediate interest of the State, such a revolution would inevitably have been attended with this consequence—that the Austrian territory would have become the first and principal seat of war,

which, with its well-known deficiency of means of defence, could in a short time have overthrown the monarchy.

In this painful situation his Majesty had no other resource than to take the field on the side of France. To take up arms for France, in the real sense of the word, would have been a measure not only in contradiction with the duties and principles of the Emperor, but even with the repeated declarations of his Cabinet, which had, without reserve, disapproved of this war. On the signature of the treaty of the 12th of March, 1812, his Majesty proceeded upon two distinct principles; the first, as it proved by the words of the treaty, was to leave no means untried, which might sooner or later obtain a peace; the other was to place himself internally and externally in a position which, if it should prove impossible to effect a peace, or in case the turn of the war should render decisive measures in this part necessary, would enable Austria to act with independence; and in either of these cases, to adopt the measures which a wise and just policy should prescribe. Upon this principle it was, that only a fixed and comparatively small part of the army was destined to co-operate in the war; the other military resources, at that time in a state of readiness, or that still remained

to be prepared, were not called for the prosecution of this war. By a kind of tacit agreement between the belligerents, the Austrian territory was even treated as neutral. The real end and views of the system adopted by his Majesty could not escape the notice of France, Russia, or any intelligent observer.

The campaign of 1812 furnished a memorable example of the failure of an undertaking supported by gigantic powers, conducted by a captain of the first rank, when, in the confidence of great military talents, he despises the rules of prudence, and outsteps the bounds of nature. The illusion of glory carried the Emperor Napoleon into the heart of the Russian empire; and a false political view of things induced him to imagine that he should dictate a peace in Moscow, should cripple the Russian power for half a century, and then return victorious.—When the magnanimous constancy of the Emperor of Russia, the glorious deeds of his warriors, and the unshaken fidelity of his people, put an end to this dream, it was too late to repeat it with impunity. The whole French army was scattered and destroyed: in less than four months we have seen the theatre of war transferred from the Dnieper and the Dwina to the Oder and the Elbe.

This rapid and extraordinary change of fortune was the forerunner of an important revolution in all the political relations of Europe. The confederacy of Russia, Great Britain, and Sweden, presented a point of union to all neighbouring states. Prussia, whom report had long declared determined to risk all, to prefer even the danger of immediate political destruction to the lingering sufferings of continued oppression, seized the favourable moment, and threw herself into the arms of the allies. Many greater and smaller Princes of Germany were ready to do the same. Every where the ardent desires of the people anticipated the regular proceedings of their governments. Their impatience to live in independence, and under their own laws, the sentiment of wounded national honour, and the hatred of a foreign dominion, broke out in bright flames on all sides.

His Majesty the Emperor, too intelligent not to consider this change of affairs as the natural and necessary consequence of a previous and violent political convulsion, and too just to view it in anger, was solely bent upon securing, by deep-digested and well combined measures, the real and permanent interest of the European commonwealth. Already, in the beginning of December, considerable steps had been taken on

the part of the Austrian Cabinet, in order to dispose the Emperor Napoleon to quiet and peaceful policy, on grounds which equally interested the world and his own welfare. These steps were from time to time renewed and enforced. Hopes had been entertained that the impression of last year's campaign, the recollection of the fruitless sacrifice of an immense army, the severe measures of every description that would be necessary to replace that loss, the decided disinclination of France, and of all those nations connected with her, to a war, which without any prospect of future indemnification exhausted and ruined her internal strength ; that lastly, even a calm reflection on the doubtful issue of this new and highly imminent crisis, would move the Emperor to listen to the representations of Austria. The tone of these representations was carefully adapted to the circumstances of the times, serious as the greatness of the object, moderate as the desire of a favourable issue, and as the existing friendly relations required.

That overtures flowing from so pure a motive should be decidedly rejected, could not certainly be foreseen. But the manner in which they were received, and still more the striking contrast between the sentiments entertained by Austria, and the whole conduct of the Emperor

Napoleon, to the period of these unsuccessful endeavours for peace, soon destroyed the best hopes that were entertained. Instead of endeavouring by a moderate language to improve at least our view of the future, and to lessen the general despondency, it was on every occasion solemnly declared, before the highest authorities in France, that the Emperor would hear of no proposition for peace, that should violate the integrity of the French empire, in the French sense of the word, or that should make any pretension to the arbitrarily incorporated provinces.

At the same time, eventual conditions, with which this self-created boundary did not even appear to have any relation, were spoken of, at one time with menacing indignation, at another with bitter contempt: as if it had not been possible to declare in terms sufficiently distinct, the resolution of the Emperor Napoleon, *not to make to the repose of the world even one single nominal sacrifice.*

These hostile demonstrations were attended with this particular mortification to Austria, that they placed even the invitations to peace which this Cabinet, with the knowledge and apparent consent of France, made to other Courts, in a false and highly disadvantageous light. The

Sovereigns united against France, instead of any answer to Austria's proposition for negociation, and her offers of mediation, laid before her the public declaration of the French Emperor. And when in the month of March, his Majesty sent a minister to London, to invite England to share in a negociation for peace, the British ministry replied, " That they would not believe Austria still entertained any hopes of peace, when the Emperor Napoleon had, in the mean time, expressed sentiments which could only tend to the perpetuation of war;" a declaration which was the more painful to his Majesty, the more it was just and well founded.

Austria, however, did not, upon this account, cease to impress in more forcible and distinct terms, the necessity of peace upon the mind of the Emperor of France; directed in all her measures by this principle, that, as all order and balance of power in Europe had been destroyed by the boundless superiority of France, no real peace was to be expected, unless that superiority were diminished. His Majesty in the mean time adopted every necessary measure to strengthen and concentrate his armies; sensible that Austria must be prepared for war, if her mediation were not entirely unavailing. His Imperial Majesty had, moreover, been long since persuaded, that

the probability of an immediate share in the war, would no longer be excluded from his calculations. The actual state of things could not be continued : of this the Emperor was convinced. This conviction was the main spring of his actions, and was naturally strengthened by the failure of any attempt to procure a peace. The result was apparent. By one means or the other, either by negotiation or by force of arms, a new state of things must be effected,

The Emperor Napoleon was not only aware of the Austrian preparations for war, but even acknowledged them as necessary, and justified them in more than one instance. He had sufficient reason to believe that his Majesty, the Emperor, at so decisive a period for the fate of the whole world, would lay aside all personal and momentary feelings, would alone consult the lasting welfare of Austria, and of the countries by which she is surrounded, and would resolve nothing but what this great motive should impose as a duty upon him. The Austrian Cabinet had never expressed itself in terms that would warrant any other construction ; and yet the French did not only acknowledge that the Austrian mediation could only be an armed mediation, but declared, upon more than one occasion, that Austria, under existing circumstances, ought

no longer to confine herself to act a secondary part, but should appear in force upon the stage, and decide as a great and independent power. Whatever the French government could either hope or fear from Austria, this acknowledgment was of itself a previous justification of the whole intended, and hitherto adopted, measures of his Imperial Majesty.

Thus far were circumstances developed when the Emperor Napoleon left Paris, in order to make head against the progress of the allied armies. Even their enemies have done homage to the valour of the Russian and Prussian troops in the sanguinary actions of the month of May. That, however, the result of this first period of the campaign was not more favourable to them, was owing partly to the great numerical superiority of the French force, and to the universally acknowledged military talents of their leader, and partly to the political combinations by which the allied Sovereigns were guided in all their undertakings. They acted under the just supposition, that a cause like the one in which they were engaged, could not possibly be confined to themselves, that sooner or later, whether successful or unfortunate, every state which still preserved a shadow of independence must join in their confederacy, every independ-

ent army must act with them. They, therefore, did not allow farther scope to the bravery of their troops than the moment required, and preserved a considerable part of their strength for a period, when, with more extended means, they might look to the attainment of greater objects. For the same cause, and with a view to the developement of events, they consented to the armistice.

In the mean time, the retreat of the allies had for the moment given an appearance to the war, which daily became more interesting to the Emperor, from the impossibility, if it should proceed, of his remaining an inactive spectator of it. The fate of the Prussian monarchy, was a point which peculiarly attracted the attention of his Majesty, feeling, as the Emperor did, that the restoration of the Prussian monarchy was the first step towards that of the whole political system of Europe, and he viewed the danger in which she now stood as equally affecting himself. Already, in the month of April had the Emperor Napoleon suggested to the Austrian Cabinet, that he considered the dissolution of the Prussian monarchy as a natural consequence of her defection from France, and of a continuation of the war, and that it now only depended upon Austria to add the most important and most flourishing of

her own provinces to its own state ; a suggestion which shewed distinctly enough that no means could properly be neglected to save that power. If this great object could not be obtained by a just peace, it was necessary to support Russia and Prussia by a powerful co-operation. From this natural view of things, upon which even France could no longer deceive herself, his Majesty continued his preparations with unwearied activity. He quitted, in the early part of July, his residence, and proceeded to the vicinity of the scene of action, in order the more effectually to labour at the negociation for peace, which still continued to be the object of his most ardent desires ; and partly to be able the more effectually to conduct the preparations for war, if no other choice should remain for Austria.

A short time before, the Emperor Napoleon had declared, " that he had proposed a congress to be held at Prague, where plenipotentiaries from France, the United States of North America, Denmark, the King of Spain, and the other allied Princes on the one hand ; and on the other, plenipotentiaries of England, Russia, Prussia, the Spanish Insurgents, and the other allies of this hostile mass, should meet, and lay the ground-work of a durable peace." To whom this proposition was addressed, in what manner,

• In what diplomatic form, through whose organ it could have been done, was perfectly unknown to the Austrian Cabinet, which only was made acquainted with the circumstance through the medium of the public prints. How, too, such a project could be brought to bear—how, from the combination of such dissimilar elements, without any generally acknowledged principle, without any previously regulated plan, a negotiation for peace was to be set on foot, was so little to be comprehended, that it was very allowable to consider the whole proposition rather as a play of the imagination, than as a serious invitation to the adoption of a great political measure.

Perfectly acquainted with all the obstacles to a general peace, Austria had long considered whether this distant and difficult object was not rather to be obtained progressively ; and, in this opinion, had expressed herself both to France, and to Russia and Prussia, upon the subject of a continental peace. Not that the Austrian Court had misconceived, even for a moment, the necessity and importance of an universal peace among all the great powers of Europe, and without which there was no hope of either safety or happiness ; or had imagined that the continent could exist, if the separation of England were not invariably considered as a most deadly evil !

The negociation which Austria proposed, after the alarming declaration of France had nearly destroyed all the hopes of England uniting her endeavours in the attempt to procure a general peace, was an essential part of the great approaching negociation, for a general and effective congress for peace; it was intended as preparatory to this, to draw up the preliminary articles of the future treaty, to pave the way by a long continental armistice to a more extended and durable negociation. Had the principle upon which Austria advanced been other than this, neither Russia nor Prussia, bound by the strongest ties to England, would certainly ever have listened to the proposals of the Austrian cabinet.

After the Russian and Prussian Courts, animated by a confidence in his Majesty, highly flattering to the Emperor, had already declared their concurrence in the proposed congress, under the mediation of Austria, it became necessary to obtain the formal assent of the Emperor Napoleon, and to determine upon what principles the negociations for peace were to be carried on. For this purpose his Imperial Majesty resolved, towards the end of the month of June, to send his minister for foreign affairs to Dresden. The result of this mission was, a convention, concluded upon the 30th of June, accepting the mediation of his

Imperial Majesty in the negotiation of a general, and if that could not be effected, of a preliminary continental peace. The city of Prague was fixed upon for the meeting of the congress, and the 5th of July for the day of its opening. In order to obtain a sufficient time for the negotiation, it was determined by the same convention, that the Emperor Napoleon should not give notice of the rupture of the armistice which was to terminate on the 20th of July, at that time existing between himself and Russia, till the 10th of August: and his Majesty the Emperor took upon himself to obtain a similar declaration from the Russian and Prussian Courts.

The points which had been determined in Dresden were hereupon imparted to the two Courts. Although the continuation of the armistice was attended with many objections, and with much serious inconvenience to them, the desire of giving to his Imperial Majesty another proof of their confidence, and at the same time to satisfy the world that they would not reject any prospect of peace, however confined it might be, that they would not refuse any attempt which might prepare the way to it, overcame every consideration. The only alteration made in the convention of the 30th of June, was, that the term of the opening the congress, since the final

regulations could not so soon be determined, should be deferred until the 12th of July.

In the mean time, his Majesty, who would not as yet abandon all hopes of completely terminating, by a general peace, the sufferings of mankind, and the convulsions of the political world, had also resolved upon a new attempt with the British Government. The Emperor Napoleon not only received the proposal with apparent approbation, but even voluntarily offered to expedite the business, by allowing the persons to be dispatched for that purpose to England a passage through France. When it was to be carried into effect, unexpected difficulties arose—the passports were delayed from time to time, under trifling pretexts, and at length entirely refused. This proceeding afforded a fresh and important ground for entertaining just doubts as to the sincerity of the assurances which the Emperor Napoleon had more than once publicly expressed of his disposition to peace, although several of his expressions, at that particular period, afforded just reason to believe that a maritime peace was the object of his most anxious solicitude.

During that interval, their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia had

nominated their plenipotentiaries to the congress, and had furnished them with very decisive instructions. On the 12th of July they both arrived at Prague, as well as his Majesty's minister, charged with the concerns of the mediation.

The negotiations were not to be protracted beyond the 10th of August, except in the event of their assuming such a character as to induce a confident hope of a favourable result. To that day the armistice had been extended through the mediation of Austria; the political and military situation of the allied Sovereigns, the condition of the countries they occupied, and their anxious wish to terminate an irksome period of uncertainty, prevented any further extension of it. With all these circumstances the Emperor Napoleon was acquainted; he well knew that the period of the negotiations was necessarily defined by that of the armistice; and he could not, moreover, conceal from himself how much his own determinations would influence the happy abridgment and successful result of the pending negotiations.

It was therefore with real sorrow that his Majesty soon perceived, not only that no serious step was taken by France to accelerate this great work, but, on the contrary, it appeared as if a

procrastination of the negotiations, and evasion of a favourable issue, had been decidedly intended. There was, indeed, a French minister at the place of congress, but without any orders to proceed to business, until the appearance of the first plenipotentiary.

The arrival of that plenipotentiary was in vain expected from day to day. Nor was it until the 21st of July that it was ascertained, that a demur which took place on settling the renewal of the armistice between the French and Russian and Prussian commissioners—an obstruction of very subordinate importance, having no influence whatever upon the congress, and which might have been very easily and speedily removed by the interference of Austria—was made use of as the justification of this extraordinary delay. And when this last pretext was removed, it was not until the 28th of July, sixteen days after that appointed for the opening of the congress, that the first French plenipotentiary arrived.

Even in the very first days after this minister's arrival, no doubt remained as to the fate of the congress. The form in which the full powers were to be delivered, and the mutual explanations should be conducted (a point which had already been treated by all parties), became the

object of a discussion which rendered all the endeavours of the mediating power abortive. The apparent insufficiency of the powers entrusted to the French negotiator occasioned a silence of several days. Nor was it until the 6th of August that this minister gave in a new declaration, by which the difficulties with respect to forms were by no means removed, nor the negotiation by one step brought nearer to its object. After a useless exchange of notes upon every preliminary question, the 10th of August arrived. The Prussian and Russian negotiators could not exceed this term; the congress was at an end; and the resolution which Austria had to form was previously determined, by the progress of this negotiation—by the actual conviction of the impossibility of peace—by the no longer doubtful point of view in which his Majesty examined the great question in dispute—by the principles and intentions of the allies, wherein the Emperor recognized his own—and, finally, by the former positive declarations, which left no room for misconception.

Not without sincere affliction, and alone consoled by the certainty that every means to avoid the war had been exhausted, does the Emperor now find himself compelled to action. For three years has his Majesty laboured with unceasing

perseverance to effect, by mild and conciliatory measures, real and durable peace for Austria and for Europe. All his endeavours have failed; there is now no remedy—no recourse to be had, but to arms. The Emperor takes them up without any personal animosity—from a painful necessity—from an irresistible duty, upon grounds which any faithful citizen of his realm—which the world—which the Emperor Napoleon himself, in a moment of tranquillity and reason, will acknowledge and justify. The necessity of this war is engraven in the heart of every Austrian—of every European, under whosever dominion he may live—in such legible characters, that no art is necessary to distinguish them. The nation and the army will do their duty. An union established by common necessity, and by the mutual interest of every power that is in arms for its independence, will give due weight to our exertions; and the result, with the assistance of Heaven, will be such as must fulfil the just expectations of every friend of order and of peace.

Treaty of Amity and defensive Alliance, between the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg, concluded at Toeplitz, the 9th September, (August 28) 1813.

We Francis I. by Divine clemency, Emperor of Austria, King of Jerusalem, Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Sclavonia, Gallicia, &c. Archduke of Austria, Duke of Lorraine, Wurtzburg, and Franconia; Great Prince of Transylvania; Margrave of Moravia; Duke of Stiria, Corinthia, Upper and Lower Silesia; Count of Hapsburg, &c. make known to all and singular who are interested therein, by these presents,

That since nothing is more anxiously desired by us, and the most serene and potent Emperor of all the Russias, than to promote by a stable peace the welfare of Europe, so long overwhelmed by the calamities of war; and towards that object having mutually joined our counsels to provide for that wished for order of things, which we firmly trust will arise from our reciprocal efforts to attain this end; a treaty, of which the following is the tenor, has been entered into by each of the contracting parties.

*In the name of the most holy and undivided
Trinity.*

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russia's, equally animated by a desire to put an end to the calamities of Europe, and to secure its future repose by the establishment of a just equilibrium between the powers, have resolved to prosecute the war in which they are engaged for that salutary object, with the whole of the forces which Providence has placed at their disposal.

Wishing, at the same time, to extend the effects of a concert so beneficial, to the period when the present war, having obtained its full success, their mutual interest shall imperiously require the maintenance of the order of things which shall be the happy result thereof, they have appointed to draw up the articles of a treaty of amity and defensive alliance, the following plenipotentiaries furnished with their instructions :

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the Sieur Clement Winceslaus Lothair, Count de Metternich Winneburg Ochsenhausen, Knight of the Golden Fleece,

Grand Cross of the Royal Order of St. Stephens, Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Joseph of Wurtzburg, Knight of St. John of Jerusalem, Chancellor of the Military Order of Maria Theresa, Curator of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts, Chamberlain Privy Councillor, Minister of State, of Conferences, and of Foreign Affairs, of his Imperial Royal and Apostolic Majesty.

And his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russia's, the Sieur Charles Robert, Count de Nesselrode, Privy Councillor, Secretary of State, Chamberlain, and Knight of the order of St. Woladimer of the Third Class; who have exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles :

Art. 1. There shall be amity, sincere and constant union, between his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russia's, their heirs and successors. The high contracting parties shall, in consequence, pay the greatest attention to the maintaining between them reciprocal amity and correspondence, by avoiding every thing that might subvert the union and good understanding so happily subsisting between them.

Art. 2. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria guarantees to his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias the possession of all his states, provinces, and dominions. On the other hand, his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias guarantees to his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, the possession of the states, provinces, and dominions, belonging to the crown of his Imperial, Royal, and Apostolic Majesty.

Art. 3. As a consequence of this reciprocal guarantee, the high contracting parties will constantly labour in concert on the measures which shall appear to them most proper for the maintenance of peace in Europe ; and in case the states of either of them shall be menaced by invasion, they will employ their most effectual good offices for the prevention thereof.

Art. 4. As the good offices, however, which they promise each other may not have the desired effect, their Imperial Majesties bind themselves henceforward to assist each other with a corps of 60,000 men, in the event of either of them being attacked.

Art. 5. This army shall be composed of 50,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry ; it shall be provided with a corps of field-artillery, with ammunition,

and every other necessary; the whole proportioned to the number of troops above stipulated. The auxiliary army shall arrive at the frontiers of the power who shall be attacked, or menaced by an invasion of his possessions, two months, at the farthest, after the requisition has been made.

Art. 6. The auxiliary army shall be under the immediate command of the General-in-Chief of the army of the power requiring it; it shall be conducted by a general of its own, and employed in all military operations, according to the rules of war. The pay of the auxiliary army shall be at the charge of the power required: the rations and portions of provisions, forage, &c. as well as the quarters, shall be furnished by the power requiring, as soon as the auxiliary army shall have passed its own frontiers, and that on the same footing as the latter supplies, or shall supply, its own troops in the field and in quarters.

Art. 7. The order and internal military economy of these troops shall solely depend on their own chief: the trophies and the booty which shall be taken from the enemy shall belong to the troops which shall have taken them.

Art. 8. In the event that the stipulated suc-

cour shall be insufficient for that one of the high contracting parties who shall have been attacked, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, reserve to themselves to come to a mutual understanding, without loss of time, on the furnishing of more considerable aids, according to the exigency of the case.

Art. 9. The high contracting parties reciprocally promise each other, that, in the event that either of the two shall be compelled to take up arms, he will not conclude either peace or truce without therein including his ally, in order that the latter may not himself be attacked, in resentment of the succour which he shall have furnished.

Art. 10. Orders shall be transmitted to the ambassadors and ministers of the high contracting parties, at foreign courts, to afford each other reciprocally their good offices, and to act in perfect concert in all occurrences in which the interests of their masters shall be involved.

Art. 11. As the two high contracting parties, in forming this treaty of amity and alliance, purely defensive, have no other object but that of reciprocally guaranteeing to each other their

possessions, and of securing, as far as depends upon them, the general tranquillity. They not only do not mean thereby to invalidate in the least the prior and particular engagements, alike defensive, which they have contracted with their respective allies, but they mutually reserve to themselves the liberty of concluding, even in future, other treaties with other powers, which, far from causing by their union any detriment or hinderance to the present, may communicate thereto still more force and effect: promising, however, at the same time, not to contract any engagement contrary to the present treaty, and wishing rather, by common consent, to invite, and admit into, other Courts which shall have the same sentiments.

Art. 12. The present treaty shall be ratified by his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias; and the ratifications shall be exchanged within the space of a fortnight, reckoning from the day of the signature, or sooner, if possible.

In testimony whereof, we, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, have signed, in virtue of our full power, the present treaty of amity and defensive alliance, and have caused to be affixed thereto the oaths of our arms.

Done at Toeplitz, September the 9th, (the 28th of August) in the year of our Lord, 1813.

(Signed)

(L. S.) Clement Wincelauß Lothaire, Count of Metternich-Winneburg-Ochsenhausen.

(L. S.) Charles Robert, Count Nesselrode.

We, therefore, having attentively weighed all and singular the articles of this treaty, have ratified and held them agreeable, in all respects, and by these presents do declare and profess them to be ratified and agreeable, promising and engaging on our royal word, that we will faithfully perform all that is therein contained.

In testimony whereof, we have signed the present letters of ratification, with our own hands, and caused our royal Caesarean seal to be appended to the same.

Given at Toeplitz, in Bohemia, this 20th of September, and twenty-second year of our reign.

(Signed)

(Countersigned)

FRANCIS.

Clem. Winc. Lothaire, Count Metternich.

By order (Signed) Joseph de Hudelist.

(At Toeplitz, on the 9th of September, a treaty was also concluded between the Courts of Vienna and Berlin, with precisely the same stipulations as the above. Count Metternich and Baron Hardenberg were the plenipotentiaries.)

From the Austrian manifesto it appears, that the Emperor's desire had always been to remain on an amicable footing with Buonaparte, and that he had constantly made great sacrifices to obtain that end. He was now, however, sensible that the subjugation of Europe was the great ambition and desire of Napoleon; and to attain that object, he considered neither the dignity and honour of Sovereigns, or the tranquillity and happiness of their kingdoms. All these considerations compelled him to the adoption of the only step that could restore a balance of power on the continent, or give peace to the world; and in joining his arms to those of the Emperor of Russia and Kings of England, Prussia, and Sweden, he embarked in a cause, the honour and justice of which secured him the approbation of the liberal and enlightened of every nation.

Every exertion was made throughout Germany to rouse the people to a just sense of the

views of their Emperor, and to expose the destructive career of Buonaparte. The most eloquent and popular writers were employed to animate the people, to acquaint them with the great losses he had sustained from the invasion of Russia, and that he was an enemy whom they should regard as no longer formidable.

The following comparative statement of the physical, economical, and moral forces of Buonaparte in the years 1812 and 1813, was drawn up and very generally circulated throughout Germany:—

January, 1812.

1. Napoleon was in absolute possession of the French empire, the kingdom of Italy, Illyria, and the southern part of Spain.

2. He was undoubtedly master of the States of the confederation of the Rhine, of Prussia, of the kingdom of Naples, and the grand duchy of Warsaw; he had possession of the fortresses on the Oder, and a limited alliance with Denmark.

3. Austria dreaded his power; her military system was reduced; circumstances rendered her his ally; she consented to give him 30,000 men.

4. Russia kept her ports shut; she had 120,000 men upon her frontier to defend her independence, but she was at war with England and the Porte, and soon after with Sweden.

5. This latter power was in a state of neutrality with France, and Napoleon offered her subsidies to induce her to declare herself for him.

6. Napoleon had an army of 500,000 veterans upon the Oder and the Vistula to attack Russia: this war drew more than 600 millions out of his treasury, and 7000 pieces of artillery from his arsenals. The Poles supplied him with 80,000 men, and 100 millions. He brought into this war 70,000 cavalry.

7. Napoleon had in his own hands the monopoly of colonial product throughout almost all Europe. This monopoly brought him in 100 millions.

8. Napoleon drew contributions from Austria, from Prussia, and from Illyria. He had the revenue of all Italy, from the confederacy of Germany, from Poland, and that of the French empire, which amounted to nearly 1000 millions.

Notwithstanding those measures, the deficiency for the year 1813 was doubled.

9. Notwithstanding the battles of Aspern and Eylau, Napoleon had preserved the reputation of being invincible; he enjoyed an opinion that nothing could resist him: it was sufficient for him to order, and every thing gave way to his will; to direct, and every thing bended to his wish; to announce an event, and the prediction was fulfilled: Spain alone formed an exception, which, however, had not dissipated the belief.

August, 1813.

1. Napoleon has lost a part of the 32d military division, a part of Illyria, all Spain, and the Dalmatian islands.

2. Prussia, Mecklenburg, and the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, are now no longer his dependencies; Prussia and Mecklenburg are, on the contrary, in arms against him.

3. Austria has an army of upwards of 400,000 men; she is no longer allied to France, but has acceded to the new alliance against her.

4. Russia has beyond her frontiers 200,000 men; she occupies the Grand Duchy of Warsaw; her ports are open; she is united with England, Prussia, Sweden, and Spain; she is at peace with Turkey, which considerably increases her moral force; and it has been proved by facts that she cannot be conquered.

5. Sweden having entered into the new war, furnishes more than 30,000 men, who are acting on the Continent.

6. Those 500,000 veterans of Napoleon have disappeared; he has lost all his cavalry, several Marshals, eighty generals: of this army, only some thousands of officers remain to him; the cannon, arms, effects, the 600 millions, are lost, together with Prussian and Polish contingents; he has only of the latter 15,000 men, with the maledictions of the country.

7. That monopoly has almost entirely disappeared, since the ports of Russia and Prussia have been opened; since the war terminated between the Russians and Turks, and the English occupied the Dalmatian Islands.

8. The Austrian, Polish, and Prussian contributions have ceased; Illyria is exhausted; the

war and army expenses have doubled. What, then, will be the deficit for the year 1812? There no longer exists a continental system against England; it is, in fact, destroyed.

9. The battles of Smolenzk and Borodino, of Krasnoy, of Lutzen, and all the last campaign, prove, that with inferior forces he can be resisted and beaten; and that, consequently, he must be beaten with equal forces, and destroyed with superior ones.

To judge of the severe losses the French army sustained during its advance to Moscow, I have also obtained an authentic copy of the returns of the French army, on its commencing the campaign against Russia, and of the casualties which occurred during its advance to the capital of the Czars, which whilst it must excite resentment in the minds of every one against that ambitious character, who never hesitated to sacrifice the lives of thousands to his plans of aggrandisement, will nevertheless be read with general interest; and forms a necessary feature in the History of these Campaigns.

*Returns of the French Army, on its commencing
the Campaign against Russia.*

<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
1st, Marshal Davoust	80,000
2d, ——— Oudinot	45,000
3d, ——— Ney	45,000
4th, of Italy—Viceroy of Italy, composed of the Italian guard, 15,000 Italians, 15,000 French ...;	55,000
5th, Westphalians and other Germans, at first under the command of Jerome, but he being sent home by order of Buonaparte, General Junot took the command	30,000
6th, Poles, under the orders of Prince Poniatowski	60,000
7th, Saxons, under General Regnier	30,000
8th, 15,000 French troops, 35,000 Prussian ditto, 10,000 of the confederation	60,000
9th, commanded by Marshal Victor, consisted of 1st, French troops, 2d, Troops of the confederation	45,000
10th corps, commanded by Marshals Moncey, Bessieres, and Mortier—1st, 30,000 of the old guard; 2d, 15,000 of the new guard; 3d, 5,000 of the old horse guard	40,000
11th corps, commanded by Marshal Augereau, and which remained in Prussia—1st, French troops, 15,000; 2d, Confederation of the Rhine, 10,000; 3d, Neapolitans, 12,000; 4th, Swiss, 4,000	41,000
A corps of Austrians, under the orders of the Prince of Schwartenberg	30,000
<hr/>	
Total of infantry.....	361,000
All the cavalry, with 10,000 light infantry, under the orders of the King of Naples	35,000

A grand park of light artillery, of 150 pieces, with
400 caissons 3,000

A grand park of foot artillery of reserve, of 160
pieces, with 800 caissons 4,000

(These two corps were under the orders of the
General of division, inspector of artillery, Count
D'Eblé.)

A battalion of pontoneers 900

Two battalions of pioneers 1,800

A detachment of miners 300

Eighteen companies of sappers 1,800

A battalion of carpenters 900

Ten maritime engineers 10

Three battalions of the train for conducting wag-
gons, carriages, &c. 2,500

A detachment of masons 300

Four battalions of bakers 3,000

Commissaries for provisions 2,000

(The above, with the suite of the Emperor, of the
Marshals and Generals, of the King of Naples and
Viceroy of Italy, the physicians, surgeons, apothecaries,
&c. amounted to 55,510

General total of the Grand French army....616,510

N.B. Every corps of the grand army had with it a park of
light artillery of reserve, amounting to 165 pieces, and 528
ammunition waggons.

Besides, each division of infantry had 16 pieces of artillery,
each regiment having eight.

The total of artillery, with the regiments of the line, was
789 pieces, and of the ammunition waggons, 1568.

The Imperial guard alone had 100 pieces of cannon.

General total of pieces of artillery, 1194; ditto of ammu-
nition waggons or caissons, 2768.

The army consisted of 11 corps, commanded by Marshals Berthier, Davoust, Ney, Angereau, Victor, Bessieres, Oudinot, Macdonald, Moncey, Mortier, and Lefevre. There were 49 divisions, and 98 regiments of the line, exclusive of the guards.

[The above is extracted from the original documents in the *Chancellerie* of the Major-General of the army, the Prince of Neufchatel.]

Losses of the French Army prior to its entrance into Moscow.

At the battle of Witepsk, the 4th corps, commanded by the Viceroy of Italy, lost the General of Brigade Roussel, and a Polish general of brigade, who died of their wounds; 1 general of brigade wounded, 3 colonels, 7 superior officers, 99 subalterns, and 3,600 soldiers;

At the battle of Smolenzko, on the 19th of August, the 3d corps, commanded by Marshal Ney, lost 2 Generals of brigade killed, and 1 wounded;

The 13th regiment of light infantry had 2,200 privates, and 43 officers, placed *hors de combat*, besides the colonel and all the chiefs of battalion;

The 14th light infantry lost 1,500, the colonel, 3 chiefs of battalion, and 25 officers;

The 46th of the line lost 1 Major, 5 chiefs of battalion, 39 officers, and 1,136 privates;

The 4th of the line lost its colonel, 2 chiefs of battalion, 36 officers, and 1,100 privates;

The 72d of the line lost its colonel, 2 chiefs of battalion, and 1,500 men;

The 48th of the line, 1 chief of battalion, 21 officers, and 960 privates;

The cavalry, commanded in chief by the King of Naples, had of killed, 2 Generals, 3 colonels, 2 chiefs of squadron, 41 officers, and 1,800 men;

The Polish troops lost 1 General of brigade, 2 colonels, 5 chiefs of squadron, 25 officers, and 1,900 men;

The Portuguese Legion lost 1 chief of battalion, 15 officers, and 569 privates;

The Spanish regiment, Joseph Napoleon, lost 14 officers, and 400 men;

The two Illyrian regiments had 2 superior officers, 25 subalterns, and 369 men placed *hors de combat*;

The guards lost 2 officers and 5 sappers.

Total loss in the battle of Smolenzko.—Generals, killed or wounded, 10; superior officers of the staff, 3; colonels, killed or wounded, 11; lieutenant-colonels, ditto, 23; Majors, 2; officers and subalterns, 402; serjeants and privates, 13,592.

In the affair of Mohiloff, there were engaged only the 1st corps of the army, commanded by Marshal Davoust, and the 3d regiment of horse chasseurs;

The latter had 2 chiefs of squadron, 30 officers, and 463 privates, placed *hors de combat*;

The 108th of light infantry—1 chief of battalion, 1 major, 27 officers, and 964 privates;

The 57th ditto—3 chiefs of battalion; 39 officers, and 931 privates;

The artillery lost 5 officers, and 133 cannoneers;

The 7th light infantry of the line—1 chief, 19 officers, and 391 privates.

The 46th ditto—1 major, 11 officers, and 400 privates;

The 48th—15 officers, and 341 privates;

Total loss at the affair of Mohiloff—majors, 2; chiefs of squadron, 2; chiefs of battalion, 7; officers, 141; privates, 3,982.

At the battle on the Moscow side of Smolenzko, towards evening, in which the corps of Marshal Davoust and Ney were engaged.

The General of division, Gaudin, died of his wounds on the field of battle, two Generals of brigade, and 5 officers of the general staff.

The 7th regiment of infantry of the line lost 4 chiefs of brigade, 43 officers, and 1,900 privates ;

The 13th ditto lost 15 officers and 900 privates ;

The 15th ditto lost one chief of battalion, 21 officers, and 39 privates ;

The 21st ditto lost 9 officers and 710 men ;

The 48th ditto lost 19 officers and 696 privates ;

The 46th ditto was almost entirely destroyed ;

The 72d ditto lost 4 officers and 563 privates ;

The 3d corps, commanded by Marshal Ney, lost in the affair of the 21st August, 2 Generals of brigade, 3 officers of the general staff, 4 colonels, 9 chiefs of battalion, 183 officers, and 2,690 privates.

Total loss in the affair of the 21st of August—Generals of division killed 1 ; Generals of brigade, killed or wounded, 4 ; officers of the general staff, 8 ; officers, 316 ; serjeants and privates, 8,422.

Total loss in the two affairs of the 19th and 21st of August, —General of division, 1 ; Generals of brigade, 14 ; officers of the general staff, 11 ; colonels, killed or wounded, 28 ; lieutenant-colonels, 23 ; subalterns, 718 ; serjeants and privates, 22,012.

From the 21st of August, when the army quitted Smolenzko, during the march, there were only affairs between the advanced guard,

and the Russian rear guard. On the 1st of September, the 3d light infantry, which that day formed the advance, charged too closely the Russian rear guard. A regiment of cuirassiers belonging to the latter put the 3d light infantry into complete rout, took 4 pieces of cannon and 4 caissons, and killed or wounded 3 superior officers, 21 subalterns, and 1,300 privates.

The loss of the French army, from the 21st of August to the 5th of September, was as under :

Generals of brigade, 1 ; colonels, 2 ; officers of the general staff, 6 ; other officers, 45 ; serjeants and privates, 4,341.

Battle of the 5th September, before Mojaisk.

The following corps were in this action :

The 1st corps, under Marshal Davoust.

The 3d ditto, under Marshal Ney.

The 4th, of Italians, under the Viceroy.

The 5th, commanded by the Duke of Abrantes.

The 6th (Poles), under the orders of Prince Poniatowski.

The Imperial foot guards, under the Duke of Castiglione and the Duke of Treviso, were in reserve.

The Portuguese legion, the Spanish regiment, Joseph Napoleon, two regiments of Croats, under the orders of General Canvial, in reserve.

A division of chasseurs and lancers of the imperial horse guards, under the orders of General Guillaume.

The dragoons of the imperial guard, commanded by General Laplaee.

The light horse and gend'armerie of the imperial guard, under the orders of the Duke of Istria.

Five divisions of cavalry, hussars, and chasseurs, under the orders of Count Montbrun.

Three divisions of dragoons, under the orders of General Caulincourt.

Four divisions of cuirassiers, under General Nansouty.

A brigade of horse carbineers, commanded by General La France.

Four divisions of lancers, Poles, Saxons, Westphalians, and French, under General de la Tourmabay.

A grand park of light artillery of the Imperial guard, consisting of 150 pieces, commanded by General Count Eblé.

A park of reserve of 160 pieces.

A battalion of marines of the Imperial guard.

The 7th corps (Saxons), under General Regnier.

Total of the troops present in the battle of Mojaisk :—

Infantry	143,000
Light cavalry	33,000
Horse cannoniers	2,000
Foot cannoniers	2,500

Total . . . 180,500

N.B. All the cavalry was commanded by the King of Naples.

Loss of the French army in the battle of Mojaïsk :—

1st Corps.—Generals of division, 5; Generals of brigade, 8; colonels, 11; chiefs of battalion, 9; officers of all ranks, 180; serjeants and privates, 10,200.

3d Corps.—Generals of division, 2; Generals of brigade, 41; colonels, 8; majors, 4; chiefs of battalion, 11; officers, 194; serjeants and privates, 10,640.

5th Corps.—Generals of division, 2; Generals of brigade, 3; colonels, 2; majors, 1; chiefs of battalion, 11; officers, 114; serjeants and privates, 5,600.

6th Corps.—Generals of division, 1; Generals of brigade, 2; colonels, 7; major, 1; chiefs of battalion, 11; officers, 101; serjeants and privates, 6,000.

7th Corps.—Generals of brigade, 3; colonels, 4; major, 1; chiefs of battalion, 7; officers of the general staff, 3; other officers, 113; serjeants and privates, 4,864.

The Portuguese legion, the Spanish regiment, Joseph Napoleon, and the two Illyrian regiments, lost as follows :—

Chiefs of battalion, 3; major, 1; officers, 66; serjeants and privates, 1,236.

The light cavalry lost its General in chief; Generals of brigade, 2; colonels, 5; chiefs of squadron, 9; officers, 193; privates, 7,339.

The dragoons lost their General in chief; General of brigade, 1; colonels, 2; chiefs of squadron, 5; officers, 64; privates, 1,364.

The brigade of horse carbineers lost its General in chief; colonel, 1; chiefs of squadron, 2; officers 15; privates, 125.

The divisions of cuirassiers lost its General in chief; General of brigade, 1; colonels, 2; majors, 2; chiefs of squadron, 5; officers, 53; privates, 1,124.

The divisions of lancers lost—Generals of division, 1; Generals of brigade, 2; colonels, 2; chiefs of squadron, 5; officers, 95; privates, 493.

The three divisions of cavalry of reserve lost—Generals of brigade, 1; colonels, 2; major, 1; chiefs of squadron, 3; officers, 19; privates, 311.

The horse artillery lost—colonels, 1; chiefs of squadron, 3; officers, 13; privates, 544.

General total loss of the French army :—

Generals of division, 17; Generals of brigade, 22; colonels, 57; majors, 14; chiefs of battalion and squadron, 105; officers, of the general staff, 17; subaltern officers, 1,367; privates, including those made prisoners, of whom 2-3ds were wounded, 50,876.

List of the most distinguished Generals who were killed or wounded :—

General Count Montbrun, Commander in chief of the light cavalry, killed on the field of battle; General Count Caulaincourt, governor of the pages of Napoleon; General Gaudin and General Dessner, killed; General Friant, the new General in chief of the grenadiers of the guard, commanding the 1st division of the 1st corps, wounded; General Belloy, commanding a corps of artillery, killed; General Count Frederik, killed; General Romine, chief of the staff of the 1st corps, killed; General La France; General Count Compans; General Count Nansouty; General Count Grouchy; General Count Sebastiani, wounded; General Count D'Ossac, Chief of the staff of the 4th corps; General Count Legrand; General Bersan D'Alton, dead of his wounds; Marshal Davoust was wounded in the leg.

Generals of division,—killed 10; wounded 7.

Generals of brigade,—killed 15; wounded 14.

Generals killed, 25; wounded 21.



Notwithstanding the numerous losses Buona-
parte had experienced, from the commencement
of the invasion of the empire of Russia, the
disposeable force he possessed at this period per-
haps exceeded any he before had commanded ;
the main body, under his own immediate com-
mand, was no less than 300,000 men : in addition
to which, Marshal Davoust, Prince of Eckmuhl,
commanded a considerable force, with which he
defended Holstein and Hamburg, and threatened
Pomerania.

The main French army was very closely con-
centrated, and its position formed a semicircle
round Lusatia, of which the Lower Elbe was
the base, and Dresden the centre. The following
are the positions occupied by each corps : Mar-
shal Macdonald, Duke of Reggio, commanded
the 4th, 7th, and 12th corps, stationed at Dahme ;
the 3d corps, under Marshal Ney, Prince of
Moskwa, at Leignitz ; the 5th corps at Golds-
berg, under General Lauriston ; the 11th corps
at Lowenberg, under the Duke of Tarente ; the
6th corps, under Marshal Marmont, Duke of
Ragusa, at Buntzlau ; the 8th corps, under Prince

Poniatowski, at Zittau; Marshal St. Cyr was with the 14th corps, the left leaning upon the Elbe to the camp at Kœnigstein, on both sides the great road from Prague to Dresden, pushing corps of observation to the debouches from Lowenberg. The first corps had arrived at Dresden, and the 2d corps at Zittau. Dresden, Torgau, Witténburg, Magdeburg, and Hamburg, had each a French garrison.

The grand army of the allies, consisting of the whole Austrian forces, and large Russian and Prussian detachments, had its position in Bohemia. This force, computed at 200,000 men, was under Prince Schwartzberg,* and styled

* Prince Schwartzberg, previous to the invasion of Russia, was only known as a negociator; and to his diplomatic, rather than his military talents, he owed his appointment to the office of Commander in chief of the contingent, furnished by Austria to France, in the campaign of 1812: and by the movements of that force during the invasion of Russia and retreat of the French from Moscow, it was very evident that the government had conceived its General should possess more of the tactique of the Cabinet than the Field.

During the campaign of 1812, Prince Schwartzberg had the arduous task to successfully avoid coming in contact with the Russian forces, and at the same time to deceive Napoleon by an appearance of great zeal in his cause; and from the diplomatic correspondence between this prince and the ministers of

the Austro-Russian army. Another of the allied corps, the army of Silesia, under Field-Marshal Blücher, consisting of 100,000 men, was in Silesia. This army was composed of the remains of the Russian and Prussian regulars, and of a considerable body of well-organized militia. To the army of Silesia, the Prussian General D'York, and the Russian Generals Sacken and Langeron, were also attached. A third corps, the army of the North of Germany, was under the Prince Royal of Sweden. This force was estimated at 120,000 men, and consisted of the whole Swedish army, large corps of Russian and Prussian regulars, the Brandenburg militia, the troops levied from the Hanse towns and other districts that had risen against the ambitious projects of Napoleon.

Buonaparte, given in the appendix to this work, it is strikingly evident, that the Cabinet of Vienna could not have chosen a better general to fulfil the objects they had in contemplation.

At a grand ball given a few years since at Paris, Prince Schwartzberg had the misfortune to lose his princess, in consequence of the lights setting fire to the furniture of the apartment. On that occasion, Napoleon and the Empress Josephine, with other female branches of his Family, narrowly escaped with their lives. Prince Schwartzberg, in person, saved the life of Buonaparte, by carrying him from the midst of the flames in his arms.

Besides the advantage the allies acquired in point of numbers from the accession of Austria to their cause, a further benefit was derived from the power of turning the barrier of the Elbe, a principal part of that river flowing through Bohemia, where they might pass without opposition. The Prince Royal of Sweden's army covered Berlin on one side; on the other, it observed Marshal Davoust's corps and the garrison of Magdeburg.

The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia remained with the grand army, to which was also attached the Russian Generals Barclay de Tolly, Witgenstein, and Miloradovitch; and the Prussian General Kleist: the Austrian General, Prince Schwartzenberg, acted as Commander-in-chief.

The divided positions of the allies flattered Napoleon with great hopes of success: he expected to be able, with his powerful force, to crush the army occupying the centre position, Marshal Blucher's; and afterwards to attack separately the armies of Prince Schwartzenberg and the Prince Royal of Sweden.

The following proclamation was now issued from the Russian head quarters:—

“ On the 4th (16th) of August, including the notification of six days stipulated for the resumption of hostilities, the armistice was to finish. This space of two months and twelve days having left but little hopes of a conclusion of a just and honourable peace, it is probable that the bloody contest, on which definitively depends the fate of Europe, is about to commence.

“ The enemy, as might be expected, had rather in view, in demanding this suspension of arms, the assembling of new forces, to enslave nations who are strangers to him, than that of restoring that calm which so many storms rendered so necessary and so precious to them. But such is the nature of circumstances in which Europe has for such a length of time found herself. It is by blood that the hydra revolution had its birth; that she is soaked, and in which she must expire.

“ It is without doubt said, it is humiliating to the human mind, that an age which is called the age of understanding and philosophy, should precisely be that in which the science of crime has been cultivated the most profoundly and the most successfully—that which has given the most dreadful examples of human depravity. Providence, whose impenetrable decrees laugh at

our vain reasoning, after having punished so much pride, will at last make the good cause triumph.

“ Let us dare to hope that nations, tired by so many misfortunes and calamities, will understand their real interests better. The spirit of revolt will no longer place arms in their hands to use against themselves, or against their Sovereigns ; they will now, on the contrary, offer the more touching spectacle of devotion towards their Princes and to their country. Animated by so generous motives, their resources will be as inexhaustible, as their resignation and perseverance will be indefatigable.

“ The enemy has collected fresh forces, which terror has made to march ; but that of the allies are superior in number : the most positive and least exaggerated accounts rate them at 500,000 combatants, without comprehending the Russian army of reserve, without including the opinion they have of the justice of their cause, and the enemy's situation, which they no longer consider as invincible.”

On the denunciation of the armistice, it had been determined by the allies to debouche from Bohemia by the several passes into Saxony, and

enter on immediate offensive operations in flank and rear of the enemy, if he continued to maintain his forward positions in Lusatia, and remained on the right bank of the Elbe. While the Austro-Russian army was to act offensively from Bohemia, the army of Silesia was to move on Lusatia, and threaten the enemy in front; but General Blucher, commanding the latter force, was directed to avoid engaging in any general action, especially against superior numbers.

On the 20th, General Blucher advanced in three columns from Leignitz, Goldberg, and Janer, on Buntzlau and Lowenberg. General Sacken, commanding one column, moved on the right on Buntzlau; General D'York, with another column, moved on the centre; and General Langeron, with the third column, on the left. The enemy abandoned Buntzlau, destroyed their works, and blew up a magazine of powder there; and General Blucher's force advanced to the Bober, where on the following day, the 21st, it was attacked by the enemy, who moved in great force on Buntzlau, Lowenberg, and Laun.

Buonaparte had moved on the 19th to Zittau, and instantly directed Prince Poniatowski's corps to march: he forced the debouches of Bohemia, passed the great chain of mountains which sepa-

rate from Bohemia to Lusace, and entered Gabel, whilst Generals Lefevre and Desnouettes, with a division of infantry and cavalry, obtained possession of Rumburg; cleared the neck of the mountains at Georgenthal; and the Polish General Reminski took Friedland and Reichenburg.

The object of these first operations of Napoleon, was to ascertain the direction which the allied armies were taking, and to acquire certain information respecting their designs. Leaving therefore, the Duke of Belluno, at Zittau with the 2d corps, to strengthen the corps of Prince Poniatowski, and General Vandamme with the first corps at Rumburg, to support Generals Lefevre and Desnouettes, Buonaparte immediately returned from Zittau, and proceeded rapidly to Laubau, in Silesia, to arrest the progress of General Blucher. On the 21st he reached Lowenberg, and caused bridges to be thrown across the Bober, to which river, as already observed, General Blucher's force had advanced.

An engagement commenced, and the allied troops, though opposed to numbers much superior to their own, contested the ground with great

bravery; but as General Blucher had received orders to avoid a general engagement, he withdrew in the best order to Raynau, Pilgramsdorf, Hershberg, and behind the Katsbach.

The loss on both sides in this affair was considerable; General Blucher's amounted to 2000 men, but he retired with his army completely unbroken.

Whilst these operations were pursued in Silesia, the French made another movement on a great scale, in the direction of Berlin, against the army of the North of Germany, under the Prince Royal of Sweden. His Royal Highness had issued the annexed proclamation on the 15th, and he had made every exertion to equip, render efficient, and concentrate the troops committed to his charge.

The Prince Royal, Generalissimo, to the Army.

Soldiers!

Called by the confidence of my King, and of the Sovereigns, his allies, to lead you in the career which is about to open, I rely for the

success of our arms on the Divine protection, the justice of our cause, and on your valour and perseverance.

Had it not been for the extraordinary concurrence of events, which have given to the last twelve years a dreadful celebrity, you would not have been assembled on the soil of Germany; but your Sovereigns have felt that Europe is a great family, and that none of the States of which it is composed can remain indifferent to the evils imposed upon any of its members by a conquering power. They are also convinced, that when such a power threatens to attack and subjugate many others, there ought to exist only one will among those nations that are determined to escape from shame and slavery.

From that moment you were called from the banks of the Wolga and the Don, from the shores of Britain and the mountains of the North, to unite with the German warriors who defend the cause of Europe.

This, then, is the moment when rivalry, national prejudices and antipathies, ought to disappear before the grand object of the independence of nations.

The 3d Prussian corps, commanded by General Bulow, placed two divisions between HERNERSDORF and Klein Beren. One division already occupied Mittenwalde, and another Trebben, in order to mask the whole movement. The 4th Prussian corps, under General TAUENZEIN, united at Blankenfelde. The Swedish army left Potsdam on the 22d, at two, A. M. proceeded upon Saarmund, passed the defiles and took post at Rublsdorff. The Russian army followed the Swedish army and took post at Gutergatze. General TCHERNICHEFF guarded Beletz and Treanbortzen, with 3,000 Cossacks and a brigade of light infantry.

In the morning of the 22d General THUMEN was attacked by the enemy at Trebbin. Their superiority determined the general to evacuate that post. The enemy advanced successively, and occupied all the interval between Mittenwalde and the Saare, covered by woods and flanked by marshes. The advanced posts fell back slowly, and covered the front of the line. On the 23d, in the morning, the corps of General BERTRAND debouched upon General TAUENZEIN, when the latter repulsed him and made some prisoners.

The village of Gross Beren, against which the

7th French corps and a strong reserve were directed, was carried by the enemy. The Duke of Reggio's corps proceeded upon Ahrendorf. The importance of Gross Beren was readily perceived by the Prince Royal. From its occupation the enemy were at 1,000 toises from the centre of his Royal Highness's camp, and consequently had a considerable command over it.

The Prince Royal gave immediate orders for General Bulow to attack the village. That officer led on his corps in the most gallant and skilful manner: his troops marched (to make use of the Prince Royal's own words) "with the calmness that distinguished the soldiers of the Great Frederick in the seven year's war."

After a warm cannonade of some hours General Bulow's corps advanced, under the protection of the artillery, and fell with the bayonet upon the 7th corps, which had deployed in the plain, and which marched boldly upon the camp. Several cavalry charges against the corps of the Duke of Padua took place, and were conducted in a most handsome manner.

The French next made attempts upon the village of Ruhlsdorff. Some tirailleurs advanced against the light Swedish troops placed in front

of that village, but these being reinforced by some battalions, supported by artillery, the attempts of the enemy upon this as well as upon other parts of the line, were rendered abortive, and they desisted without endeavouring to bring on a general engagement, and fell back in the direction of Dresden.

The French suffered severely in this affair of Gross Beren: their loss, in prisoners, exceed 1,500. *

All the movements, however of the allied forces, in other quarters, were but auxiliary to the grand attack preparing to be made on Dresden by the Austro-Russian army. In addition to the distinguished generals already mentioned as being with this army, the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia also had the good fortune to be aided in their councils and in the field by General Moreau, the most distinguished foreign soldier then in existence. The character of General Moreau, his great military talents, and his conduct as a soldier, are all too well known to military and

* The Prince Royal found among the prisoners, officers and soldiers who had served under his orders, and who shed tears of joy at seeing their old general again.—*Vide Fifth Bulletin of the army of the North of Germany.*

political readers to need any comment here. This great military character had been persuaded by the Emperor of Russia to quit his banishment in America, and to give his important aid to the grand cause—the deliverance of Europe. This distinguished soldier had frequently observed, whilst in America, “that to effect any change in France, the people should wait till men and revolutionary springs were worn out.”* That time seemed to be arrived, and the general, therefore, no longer hesitated to assist in the attempt at delivering his country from the iron yoke that oppressed her.

On the 17th of August the Commander-in-Chief of the Austro-Russian army issued the annexed order of the day, setting forth the grounds on which Austria had been induced to go to war with Napoleon Buonaparte:

“The great day is arrived! Brave warriors! our country relies on you. Hitherto, every time that she called upon you, you justified her confidence. All the endeavours of our Emperor to restore the long-wanted peace to Europe, and

* Vide the Author's “Memoirs of General Moreau.”

to fix the peace and welfare of the empire, which is inseparable from the peace and welfare of our neighbours, on a solid basis, were in vain. Neither constant patience, nor pacific representations, nor the confidential reliance of the other belligerent powers in the Emperor's councils and measures; in short, nothing could bring the minds of the French government to moderation and reason. On that day on which Austria loudly declared herself for the cause of justice and order, she likewise took on herself to combat for the greatest of all blessings. We do not singly undertake this combat. We stand in the same rank with all that Europe has to oppose of greatness and activity against the powerful opponent of her peace and liberty. Austria, Russia, Prussia, Sweden, England, Spain, all join their united endeavours for the same end, for a well-founded and durable peace, a reasonable distribution of strength among the different States, and the independence of every single power. It is not against France, but against the domineering power of France out of her own borders, that this great alliance has raised itself.—What may be performed, by the resolution and constancy of nations, has been proved to us by Spain and Russia; what may be performed, by the united force of so many powerful States, will be shewn in the year 1813!—In such a holy war we

must, more than ever, preserve those virtues by which our armies have rendered themselves conspicuous in so many former wars. Unconditional willingness to sacrifice every thing for our monarch and native country—great equanimity in good or unfavourable times—determination and constancy in the field of battle—moderation and forbearance towards the weak—these qualities must always be found in us.

“ Brothers in arms! I have lived in your ranks all those years which I have devoted to my country’s service. I know, I honour, in you, the brave men who conquered a glorious peace, and those who are following their footsteps. I rely on you! I am chosen from amongst you by our Monarch, and his gracious favour has placed me at your head. His confidence, jointly with yours, are my strength. In what manner every individual is to be useful to the whole, will be fixed by the sphere of action allotted to him; but, in every appointment—in every situation—in every decisive moment—always to do his duty, and to the utmost of his power; such is the determination which must make us all equal, and elevate us all to the same glorious point. The Emperor will remain with us, for he has confided the utmost to us—the honour of the nation—the

protection of our native country—and the security and welfare of posterity. Be thankful, warriors, that you are going into battle before God, who will not forsake the just cause, under the eye of a paternal and feeling Monarch, under the eyes of your grateful fellow-citizens, and in the sight of all Europe, which expects from you great deeds, and great happiness, after long sufferings. Remember, you must conquer, that you may justify this expectation. Combat as it becomes Austria's warriors to do, and you will conquer.

(Signed)

“CHARLES, Prince of Schwarzenberg,
Field Marshal.”

On the 20th and 21st, the Austro-Russian army commenced passing the frontiers of Bohemia; Count Witgenstein's and General Kliest's columns, by the passes of Peterswalde; the Austrians by Komataw. On the 22d, the corps of Count Witgenstein fell in with the enemy near Berghishabel and Zepista. A considerable encounter took place, in which, success attended the allies.

The enemy were driven from all the positions they had occupied on the frontiers of Bohemia,

and obliged to fall back towards Dresden, into which capital, Buonaparte entered on the 26th, at eight o'clock in the morning.*

The different columns of the allied armies were to debouche from the mountains and passes, at such concerted periods as could have proved fatal to the enemy, if the arrangement, as planned, had been completely carried into effect. This was, however, prevented by the great eagerness of the allied troops to push on and engage, and by which the right corps was brought into action on the morning of the 22d.

General Gouvion St. Cyr commanded a force of 15,000 men, which was supported by a corps of 6,000 under General Bonnet. After a very sharp action, Count Witgenstein drove the enemy from all points, and took between three and four hundred prisoners. The enemy, after this action, retired into Koenigstein, his entrenched camp at Lichenstein, and also into the various works he had thrown up round Dresden; whilst the allies pressed close upon him, with the view of encircling that capital.

* The French details of all the operations to this period are very brief, and are contained in the first bulletin.—*Vide* vol. ii. p. 249.

The Russian regiment of Grodo, belonging to Count Witgenstein's corps, warmly attacked on the 26th a body of the enemy, close to Dresden, and succeeded in taking four guns and one howitzer.

The advanced guards of the Russians, Prussians, and Austrians, encamped on the night of the 26th, on the heights above Dresden, between Nanslitz and Ischernitz. In the morning of the 27th,* the French abandoned the ground which they occupied in advance of Dresden, called the Grossen Garten, and withdrew into the suburbs and their different works. The allies then determined on attacking the place in great force.

Count Witgenstein and General Kleist's light troops had sustained, during the morning of the 27th on the right of the town in the attack of the gardens, some loss; and the enemy had so much improved by art the defences around the town, that it was evidently an enterprize of considerable difficulty to carry it; although it was favoured by large detachments which had been made from the French army into Lusatia and Bradenberg.

* At this period two Westphalian regiments, commanded by Colonel Hammerstein, came over to the allies.

Buonaparte had, however, fixed upon Dresden as the grand post of all his extensive operations, and consequently made uncommon exertions to strengthen its position. When, therefore, the allies arrived under the walls of Dresden they not only found that place formidable as a fortress, but also as an entrenched camp.

The following is a statement of the distribution of the different corps of the French army: their respective strength, and the names of the Generals by whom they were commanded, on the eve of the attack of the allies upon Dresden. The numerical superiority on the side of the French, though more than sufficient to form a respectable corps d'armée, was more than counter-balanced by the general efficiency of the corps of the allies, and the spirit and unanimity that prevailed throughout their troops.

DRESDEN.

Buonaparte—having under him Marshal Murat, King of Naples; Marshal Berthier, Prince of Neufchatel; Marshal Ney, Prince of Moskwa.

The Guards, Marshal Mortier, Duke of

Treviso	60,000	
1st Corps, General Count Vandamme	20,000	
2d Corps, General Victor, Duke of Belluno	20,000	
6th Corps, Marshal Marmont, Duke of Ragusa	20,000	
	<hr/>	120,000

	Brought over	120,000
14th Corps, Marshal St. Cyr.....	20,000	
The Cavalry, under General Latour Maubourg	40,000	
Garrison of Dresden, under General Durosnel.....	20,000	80,000

ARMY OF SILSIEA.

Commanded by Marshal Macdonald, Duke of Tarentum.

3d Corps belonged to Marshal Ney	20,000	
5th Corps, General Count Lauriston.....	20,000	
14th Corps belonged to Marshal Macdonald, who commanded in chief.....	20,000	
Cavalry, —————	20,000	80,000

LUSATIA.

Holding the defiles of Bohemia, vice Bumberg, Gabel, Friedland, and Renkenbach.
 Prince Poniatowski, (Poles,)

20,000

ARMY IN PRUSSIA.

Commanded by Marshal Oudinot, Duke of Reggio.

4th Corps, General Count Bertrand	20,000	
7th Corps, General Count Reignier	20,000	
12th Corps belonged to Marshal Oudinot, who commanded in chief.....	20,000	
Cavalry, —————	10,000	70,000

9th, 10th, and 13th Corps, with Marshal Augereau (Duke of Castiglione,) who was marching by Bamberg upon Bohemia, amounted at the least to.... 60,000

Brought forward 430,000

LOWER ELBE.

This army was commanded by Marshal Davoust (Prince of Eckmühl.) It was composed of five divisions, each of which consisted of from 7000 to 10,000 men, besides a corps of Danes, of 15,000, say 55,000

ITALY.

The strength of this army was estimated, at the lowest, at 60,000
It was chiefly composed of French troops, the Italians having been moved into Germany several months previous.

BAVARIAN ARMY.

This army was commanded by General Wrede. It was stationed at Branau, and menaced Lintz, Vienna, and the line of the Danube, estimated at nearly 30,000
There was to be added to the above a new French army of reserve, collecting at Frankfort, under Marshal Kellerman (Duke of Valmy.)

Grand total of the French army 575,000

ALLIES.

The main allied army, commanded by the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, consisted, at the date of their attack upon Dresden, of 200,000 men, viz.

Austrians under Prince Schwartzemberg.... 90,000
Russians and Prussians who joined them at Prague 80,000 170,000

Prince Maurice of Lichtenstein, by which all disorder was avoided.

In this affair the Austrians principally suffered; and the total loss of the allies amounted to 4000 men.

Buonaparte, who had received considerable reinforcements on the following morning, drew out his whole army in battle array before the walls of Dresden. In his disposition for attack Buonaparte possessed great advantages over the allies. Dresden, lined with guns, was in his rear; his communications were not intersected; and if he made an impression he had the power of pursuing it, whilst in the event of a failure he could withdraw his forces in security, and the allies could not follow him under the walls of Dresden.

Nothing prevented an engagement of the most desperate and sanguinary nature, except a torrent of rain which deluged the country to such a degree as to render any movement almost impossible *. The allies, who had arrived by rapid

* Buonaparte observed in his twenty-fifth bulletin that the weather was dreadful, the rain fell in torrents, and his soldiers had passed the night in mud and water.

marches through bad roads and defiles at their positions, had a great part of their artillery sunk in the river, and could not bring it forward.

Buonaparte, availing himself of the advantages he enjoyed, displayed an immense number of pieces of artillery; and heavy cannonading on both sides formed the chief feature of the battle*.

* "Towards the middle of the day a catastrophe occurred which awakened more than ordinary sensibility and regret throughout the allied army. General Moreau, in earnest conversation with the Emperor of Russia on the operations, had both his legs carried off by a cannon shot, the ball going through his horse—an equal loss both to the good cause, and to the profession of arms. It is impossible not to deeply lament his fate: he is still alive."—*Sir Charles Stewart's Dispatch of the 29th August, 1813.*

The tragic and untimely fate of General Moreau universally produced both sympathy and regret. Some account of his last moments will not, it is presumed, be uninteresting. The following is extracted from the Author's Memoirs of the departed General.

"The eventful years that had passed since the departure of General Moreau from the land of his nativity, the success of his Imperial Rival, and the changes effected in the politics of Europe, were alike unable to obliterate from the minds of men the services or the just renown of General Moreau. His reputation was permanent, because it was founded on the qualities of the heart; and his military character was unimpaired, because it was solid. His health was drank at Dresden by the

Several desperate charges were made by the cavalry of the allies, who alone, in this state of the roads, could move with any activity.

officers in the service of Napoleon; and but for the interference of General Berthier, they would have paid for their unthiasiasm by their lives. Two officers in the service of Buonaparte deserted to General Moreau from Dantzig; and had he been spared to his country, there is no doubt that he would have been joined by many valuable French officers.

“ The battle of Dresden, and the plan of the campaign were arranged and advised by General Moreau and the Prince Royal of Sweden: the latter is, no doubt, one of the grandest ideas those officers ever projected. General Moreau was in earnest conversation with the Emperor Alexander in the midst of the battle, and in the act of giving his opinion on some military movements, while passing with the Emperor behind a Prussian battery, to which two French batteries were answering, one in front, and the other in flank, and the British minister, Lord Cathcart, and Sir Robert Wilson, were listening to him, when a ball struck his thigh, and almost carried his leg off, passed through his horse, and carried away the calf of the other leg. He uttered a deep groan, but immediately after the first agony of pain was over, spoke with the utmost tranquillity, and perceiving the officers around him in the greatest distress, he observed “ *Soyez tranquilles, messieurs, c'est mon sort.*” and leaning on Colonel Rappatel, who supported him in his arms, he observed, “ Though I am lost, to die in so good a cause, and in the presence of the Emperor Alexander, is sweet.”

The horror and consternation that followed this catastrophe are indiscrivable, but General Moreau, after receiving his wound, never deviated from the calm and even temper which

Throughout the day a succession of partial charges took place, the result of which was per-

so particularly characterized him: and indeed throughout the whole of his sufferings, he bore his fate with heroism and grandeur of mind not to be surpassed, and appeared, to those with whom he conversed, from his extreme composure and calmness, to endure but little pain. When afterwards told of the losses sustained before the capital of Saxony, General Moreau exclaimed, It is a great misfortune, but do not regard it, *pour ce coup ci c'en est fait de lui*. He was conveyed from the field on a litter made of Cossacks pikes, to a cottage at a short distance, which, however, was so much exposed to the fire, that they were obliged, after just binding up his wounds, to remove him to Noethalitz, where he suffered amputation below both his knees. When the first surgical operation was completed, and he understood it would be necessary to amputate the other limb, he declared, had he been previously so informed, he would have preferred dying. He, however, underwent the whole without complaining, exhibiting a deportment and countenance firm and undismayed. He afterwards partook of some refreshment.

About seven o'clock in the evening of the amputation, he was placed in a litter formed of the body of a coach, and carried by Russian soldiers to Passendorf. He complained of extreme pains; he rested at the country house of Mr. Tritschen, grand master of forests, and there again partook of refreshment. On the 26th, at four in the morning, he was removed in the same manner from Panersdorf to Dippoldeswalde, and there rested in the house of a Baker, named Wutz, where he took some further refreshment. An hour after, he was removed to the frontiers of Bohemia, being borne the whole of his painful journey by Russian soldiers.

haps more favourable to the allies than to Buonaparte ; but these movements had unfortunately

In the course of this melancholy route, the unfortunate General Moreau was drenched with rain, which fell in torrents, with no other covering except what a few blankets afforded, which were insufficient to defend him from the inclemency of the weather, this truly great character sustained himself with unshaken fortitude, and never in all his bodily anguish forgot the beloved country in whose sacred cause he had spilled his vital blood.

On the 3d day after his wound, General Moreau addressed the following letter to Madame Moreau :

" Ma chere Amie,

" A la bataille de Dresde, il y a trois jours, j'ai eu les deux jambes emportées d'un boulet de canon. Ce coquin de Buonaparte est toujours heureux.

" On m'a fait l'amputation aussi bien que possible. Quoique l'armée ait fait un mouvement rétrograde, ce n'est nullement par revers mais par décousu, et se rapprocher du Général Blucher.

" Excusez, mon griffonnage. Je l'aime et t'embrasse de tout mon cœur.

" Je charge Rappatel de finir.

" V. M."

" Madame,

" Le Général me permet de vous écrire sur la même feuille où il vous a tracé quelques lignes. Jugez de mon chagrin et de ma douleur par ce qu'il vient de vous dire.

given an opportunity to General Vandam me to attack the Prince of Wirtemberg, who com-

“ Depuis le moment où il a été blessé je ne l'ai pas quitté, et ne le quitterai pas jusqu'à sa parfaite guérison. Nous avons la plus grande espérance : et moi qui le connois, je puis dire nous le sauverons. Il a supporté l'amputation avec un courage héroïque, sans perdre connoissance : le premier appareil a été levé, et les plaies sont fort belles. Ils n'a eu qu'un léger accès de fièvre lorsque la suppuration s'est établie, et elle a diminué considérablement.

“ Vous devez me pardonnez tous ces détails ; ils sont aussi douloureux, pour moi à tracer qu'ils le seront pour vous à lire ; j'ai eu besoin de courage depuis quatre jours, et en aurai besoin encore. Comptez sur mes soins, sur mon amitié, et tous les sentimens, que vous m'avez inspirés l'un l'autre pour le servir : ne vous alarmez pas : je ne puis vous dire d'être courageuse ; je connois votre cœur.

“ Je ne laisserai pas une occasion sans vous donner de ses nouvelles. Le Médecin vient de m'assurer que si cela continue d'aller ainsi, dans cinq semaines il pourra aller en voiture.

“ Adieu, Madame, et respectable amie ; je suis bien malheureux. J'embrasse la pauvre Isabelle. Le plus dévoué de vos serviteurs.

“ RAPPATEL.

Laun, 30 Aoust, 1810.

1er Septembre.—Il va bien, et est tranquille.”

Every word of this interesting letter is indicative of the firm spirit which was fleeting from its earthly mansion. Writing, as he must have been under the influence of extreme pain, nothing personal escaped him. He seems forgetful of his bodily suf-

manded the Austrians at the strong and important position of Pirna, and to drive him from thence.

ferings, while his soul is full of the cause which had led him to his death; and must remain a monument of his spirit to the admiration of posterity. It appears by the brevity of this celebrated letter, that his physical strength had been unequal to the task of proceeding, for it is not to be supposed that the moral powers of General Moreau could be subdued or weakened.

The situation of General Moreau becoming every hour more hopeless, his surgeons at length apprised him of the approach of that event which no human skill could avert. Without giving way to despondency, he commenced dictating the following letter to the Emperor Alexander, abounding with the most fervent expressions of gratitude and respect.

" To his Imperial Majesty the Emperor Alexander.

" Sire,

" I go down to the grave with those sentiments of admiration, respect, and devotedness which your Imperial Majesty inspired me with from the first moment of our interview."

General Moreau had written thus much of what he regarded his last duty to man, when his brave spirit, at five minutes before seven in the morning of the 2d September, 1813, was relieved from all earthly suffering.

A conference which took place at Laun between him and some of the generals on the affairs of the allied armies, and by which he was completely exhausted, accelerated his dissolution. He observed to the officers, when he felt his strength fail him, and he could no longer continue the conference, that he hoped

The position of Pirna, forming the principal key of the entrance into Bohemia, being in the

to see them on the following morning, when they would go into the points not discussed.

It is certainly true, that the sacred cause in which General Moreau had embarked, occupied his thoughts in the most awful and momentous periods which immediately preceded his death. The effect of this event upon the combined armies is described by the British ministers and generals in affecting and appropriate language; and the Emperor Alexander, with all the benignity of his nature addressed the following letter to the disconsolate widow of General Moreau.

“ Madam,

“ When the dreadful calamity which befel General Moreau, close by my side, deprived me of the talents and experience of that great man, I indulged the hope, that, by care, we might still be able to preserve him to his family, and to my friendship. Providence has ordered it otherwise. He died as he lived, in the full vigour of a strong and steady mind. There is but one remedy for the great miseries of life, that of seeing them participated. In Russia, Madam, you will find those sentiments every where; and if it suit you to fix your residence there, I will do all in my power to embellish the existence of a personage of whom I make it my sacred duty to be the consolation and support.

I entreat you, Madam, to rely upon it irrevocably, never to let me be in ignorance of any circumstance in which I can be of any use to you, and to write directly to me always. To anticipate your wishes will be a pleasure to me. The friendship I vowed to your husband exists beyond the grave, and I have no

hands of the French, the situation of the allies became precarious. They perceived that if Buonaparte passed a considerable body of troops across the Elbe at Koenigstein and Pirna, he would possess himself of the passes in their rear, and thus cut them off from their resources and supplies; and moreover from any further attempts upon the fortified city of Dresden, which was defended by an army equal, in point of numbers, to their own, and possessing every advantage over them in position, both for attack or retreat, would be attended with discomfiture. It was therefore determined, as the most prudent measure, to retrace their marches, and regain their former position within the Bohemian frontier.

other means of shewing it, at least in part, towards him, than by doing any thing in my power to insure the welfare of his family.

"In these sad and cruel circumstances, accept, Madam, these marks of friendship, and the assurance of all my sentiments.

"ALEXANDER."

"Toeplitz, 6th September, 1813."

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, also issued the following orders relative to General Moreau. "That the body should be carried to Prague to be embalmed, and that from thence Colonel Rappatel should convey it to St. Petersburg, and to have it buried with the same funeral honours as were observed to Prince Kutusoff Smolenzk, in the Catholic church of that city."

On the evening of the 28th, the orders were issued for retiring, and the army commenced its retrograde movement in different columns.

In a letter to the Prince Arch-Chancellor the Duke of Bassano, gives the following relation of these events:—

*Dresden, August 27, 1813,
at six in the Evening.*

“ Monseigneur,

“ I had the honour to write you yesterday, the 26th, that the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian armies had marched to attack Dresden, under the eyes of their Sovereigns, and that they were repulsed at all points.

It will be easily conceived, that the Emperor is so much occupied, that it is impossible to give at this moment a detailed relation of the events which have taken place.

Hostilities commenced on the 17th; his Majesty entered Bohemia on the 19th, occupying the principal defiles from Rumburg to Gabel, and having advanced his troops to within twelve leagues of Prague. On the 21st he was in Silesia, beating the Russian and Prussian army of Gene-

als Sacken, Langeron, York, and Blucher; and forcing the fine positions of the Bober.

While the enemy still believed his Majesty at the bottom of Silesia, he left there a powerful army, under the orders of the Duke of Tarentum, caused his guards to march ten leagues a day, and arrived at Dresden, which had been threatened for several days with an imminent attack. His Majesty entered the city yesterday, at nine in the morning, and immediately made his dispositions.

At three in the afternoon the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian armies, commanded by Generals Witgenstein, Kleist, and Schwartzenberg, deployed 150,000 men, marching against the city. All the attacks were repulsed by the old and young guards alone, who covered themselves with glory. The enemy left 4000 dead at the foot of our redoubts. Two thousand men, one colour, and a number of pieces of cannon, were taken.

This morning, at four o'clock, the Emperor was on the ground: the rain fell in torrents: the Marshals Dukes of Ragusa and Belluno passed the bridges with their corps. At eight o'clock our attack began with a very brisk cannonade.

The extreme left of the enemy was commanded by the Austrian Generals Ignace, Giulay, and Klenau, and separated from the rest of the army by the valley of Plauen. The Emperor caused it to be attacked by the Marshal Duke of Belluno, and by the cavalry of General Latour Maubourg, under the orders of the King of Naples. Among the trophies of this day, we already count 15,000 men, among whom are Field-marshal Lieutenant Metsko, two Generals of brigade, many superior officers, and twenty pieces of cannon.

During this time General Vandamme, who had defiled by Koenigstein, made himself master of the heights of Pirna, put himself on horseback on the road to Peterswalde, and made himself master of the defiles of Bohemia, beating 15,000 men, who presented themselves before him, and taking a considerable number of prisoners.

At this moment the routes of Peterswalde and Freyberg are intercepted; the Russians and Prussians came by the route of Peterswalde, and the Austrians by that of Freyberg.

Should the enemy's army, which is numerous, as being composed of Russian and Prussian corps, and of the whole Austrian army, adopt the plan of retreat, it will necessarily experience consider-

able losses ; should it keep its ground, there will be decisive events to-morrow.

Since the affairs at Ulm, the French army was never more assailed by bad weather, and the most copious rains. The Emperor was exposed to them the whole day. He is re-entering at this moment. The numerous columns of prisoners, the pieces of cannon, and the colours which have been taken, are traversing the city. The inhabitants burst forth into the most lively expressions of joy at the sight of these trophies.

The Duke of Reggio must have been at Berlin on the 23d or 24th.

The Duke of Tarentum pushes the remains of the army of Silesia upon Breslau.

This is not a bulletin which I address to your Serene Highness ; but I thought it my duty to give you this important news, his Majesty not having time to write. He is in excellent health.

One circumstance will excite universal indignation. The Ex-General Moreau is with the enemy's army, in the suite of the Emperor of Russia, as his privy counsellor. He has thus thrown off the mask, which has not, however, for

several years concealed him from the eyes of men of penetration.

I cannot yet send your Serene Highness the documents* relative to the declaration of war by Austria; amid the events which succeed each other, I have not yet found the moment for placing them under the eyes of the Emperor."

I am, &c.

The Duke of BASSANO."

P. S. Our losses are inconsiderable; the affairs of yesterday and to-day cost us no person of distinction.

REPORT.

"The grand Austrian army, combined with a Russian and Prussian corps, on the 17th put itself in march from Bohemia, to act offensively in Saxony. On the 20th, a considerable corps advanced before Toeplitz, and directed its march upon the position which Marshal St. Cyr occupied, with a part of his corps d'armée, near the defile of Hillendorf.

The enemy there shewed a great superiority of forces. A division belonging to Marshal St.

* Vide Appendix.

Cyr retired in the night between the 22d and 23d, under the walls of Dresden, after having disputed the ground foot by foot with the enemy. During this time strong enemy's columns approached that capital by different roads.

On the 23d some corps took a position upon the heights of Lockwitz. Other columns advanced from different sides. It was doubted whether the enemy would make any attempt against Dresden : disorder in his movement was visibly perceived by his slowness and hesitation. It was on the 24th expected to be observed that the enemy extended his left wing to Plauen. Few troops were seen upon the heights, because they were in the reverse on the other side. During the night all was perfectly tranquil. On the 25th, towards the evening, extended lines were seen ; it was from that supposed the enemy must be extremely strong, and that he intended to attempt some important enterprize.

The French on their side prepared to warmly receive the enemy. The interior part of the fortifications of the city, which had not been demolished, were completely re-established. Whatever was not made firm by garden walls, was palisaded. All the buildings, the occupation of which appeared advantageous for the defence of

the city, were occupied and furnished with loopholes; considerable works extended in the country round the suburbs to the distance of 1000 toises. They consisted of redoubts which mutually defended each other, which had a commandant and a sufficient garrison to maintain them.

On the morning of the 26th, the enemy was seen to descend into the plain; his lines appeared on every point. The French quickly called in their advanced corps to make them take the posts assigned them behind the redoubts. At nine in the morning the Emperor Napoleon arrived with all his guards. His arrival assured all minds it was the signal of victory. The inhabitants of Dresden hastened to meet him, for they regarded him as their liberator. The Emperor immediately made his dispositions.

At three o'clock the enemy began the attack unmasking a battery of forty pieces of cannon, which he had erected the preceding night in the great garden. To spread terror and disorder, the enemy for an hour and a half made howitzers play upon the city, which however produced but little effect. Only some houses were damaged and not one burnt. At half-past three they had commenced deploying according to the Emperor's dispositions, and at six the enemy was repulsed

at every point where he had attacked. All the line which he occupied as well as the vast extent of the great garden were filled with his dead. The enemy's army which surrounded Dresden is estimated at 150,000 men.

On the 27th, at four, *a. m.* the French troops were all at their posts. The Duke of Belluno and Ragusa's corps, as well as General Latour Maubourg's corps of cavalry, which had passed the bridge in the greatest order, took the position which had been assigned them round the town. They were obliged to deploy upon a ground of little extent within sight of an immense army. Nevertheless the French commenced the attack at seven o'clock by a brisk cannonade. At nine, all the troops were advancing. Already had they the advantage every where—already did the battle extend along the whole line. At three in the afternoon the enemy's right and left wings were overthrown and put in disorder, but they had not yet been able to attack the centre, which occupied the advantageous position of Roecknitz. The defeat of the two wings must occasion its fall. The allied army has suffered enormously.

The greater part of the left wing has been annihilated; placed in an incomprehensible man-

ner between the Elbe and the valley of Plauen, it could not communicate with the centre, nor be supported by it. So unpardonable a fault must have cost it dear, and the generals to whom it may be attributed prepared a great misfortune for that army which was confided to them. At five o'clock we saw the Emperor return to Dresden, he was accompanied by several Austrian generals, by a great number of officers of the staff, prisoners; by a considerable train of cannon and caissons taken, which were accompanied by the artillerymen and drawn by their own horses; he was followed by columns of prisoners which succeeded each other, and by the colours taken, which were carried in triumph by sub-officers of the guards.

The centre of the Allies was still in its first position, one would have thought that the different corps of the right and left wings would have joined the centre, and that the following day the battle would have been renewed; but the Freyberg road was cut off by the right wing of the French army; and General Vandamme was advancing during the battle with seventy battalions, a cavalry and artillery proportioned, by Pirna and Koenigstein, and had occupied the Peterswalde road. At ten in the evening, the enemy was informed of those movements. In despair at

the disorder that appeared in his lines—uncertain respecting his communication, he then wished to begin his retreat. It may easily be comprehended, that after what passed during the day, the retreat became a rout; the result affords proof of it.

During the 28th, columns of prisoners made in the mountains were seen to arrive every moment. The wounded which had been abandoned in the villages arrived with those columns, as well as the flags of entire regiments, which, retiring without order, and seized with terror, laid down their arms on the appearance of a French detachment. Every moment of this remarkable day has increased the triumphs of the preceding one.

Thus this grand army, which in some hours expected to be masters of Dresden, was in the same space of time dissipated, and almost dissolved!—What a lesson!—in a single day! Detachments of the train, and the remains of columns, continue to be taken in the mountains. The unhappy prisoners are without clothing. They sink under want and fatigue.

The Austrian army left its frontiers before its organization was finished, and before its equipment and clothing were complete. A delay of

six months, and the employing in equipping it some millions, which Austria had not at her disposal, were requisite for making it act, and opening with some success a campaign such as that she had commenced.

The small number of old soldiers who are in the army is considered as astonishing. Its greater part consists of young men of eighteen years and under. In a single day it has lost a third part of the men of which it was composed. It is now endeavouring to regain Bohemia by cross roads, where it necessarily must lose part of its *materiel*. There are few examples of a misfortune of this kind having fallen upon a new army, animated, as it appears, by the enthusiasm of patriotism and which had all the advantages of acting offensively or defensively on its side. The events round Dresden can only be compared to those of Ulm. A storm of rain which did not cease falling during the 27th, rendering this comparison still more striking.

The Emperor was on the 19th in Bohemia beyond Gabel, his advanced post had advanced to Bohemish Lissa, near Prague. On the 21st he beat the Russian army in Silesia, and on the 26th appeared before Dresden, where he also beat the grand Austrian army, Wittgenstein's Russian

corps, and Kleist's Prussian corps. Those armies which calculated upon certain victory, fled in disorder and sought their salvation beyond the mountains from whence they had debouched with so much confidence.

We are assured the Emperor of Austria had arrived at Pirna. It is added, that during the battle, he returned to Toeplitz. The Emperor Alexander did not quit the army. It even appears that he commanded in person agreeably to the instructions of *two* men who are traitors to their country. He supped on the night of the 25th, upon the heights of Roeknitz, where he had at his table Prince Schwartzenberg, commander-in-chief of the Austrian army, the Ex-General Francois Moreau, and General Langenau, who deserted the Saxon service. General Moreau had returned from the interior of America, in the hope of directing a mortal blow against the glory of the French armies, although it was to those armies he was indebted for the fleeting reputation he formerly enjoyed. General Langenau wished to assist in directing against the capital of his country that blow which threatened his master's life."

On the following day a brilliant action took place on the road from Toeplitz towards Peterswalde, about two German miles from the former

place. A Russian column under Count Ostermann which had to retire by the pass of Osterwalde, forced the enemy, who had actually crossed the Elbe at Pirna and Koenigstein, had possession of the pass in the mountains, and they were obliged most gallantly to force their way through with the bayonet. They then remained in action with the enemy till late in the evening, and having been reinforced by the reserves of the Russian guards, cavalry and infantry, the former 8000 men, under the Grand Duke Constantine, who were sent rapidly to their support, held in check, during the day, two corps and one division of the French army, under Generals Vandamme and Bertrand, and amounting to 30,000 men.

In this affair the loss on both sides was great; that of the Allies exceeded 3000, that of the French 5000 men. The stand made by Count Ostermann was, however, of great importance to those columns of the Allies which were retiring by Attenberg and which, having been delayed by bad roads, would otherwise have been much endangered.

The Corps of General Kleist which was behind the rest of the army and which had not yet disengaged itself from the mountains was now directed to move to the left, and occupy the pass of Hollendorf, by which alone General Vandamme could

effect his retreat. General Kleist effected this movement with promptitude and success; and the enemy was attacked in front, flank, and rear, by forces greatly superior to him.

The following is the disposition made by the allied troops for the attack:

Six thousand Russian grenadiers, 2000 infantry, and 4000 cavalry, under the immediate orders of General Miloradovitch, together with 12,000 Austrians, under Count Coloredo and General Bianchi, commenced the action: the remainder of the troops collected for this enterprise being formed in columns of reserve upon the adjacent plains.

Upon some ground immediately fronting the village of Kulm*, the enemy collected a strong force of infantry, with a great portion of artillery; and from this point a galling fire was incessantly kept up upon the Russians, under General Miloradovitch. Such was the strength of the heights of Kulm, and so ably

* The village of Kulm is situated at the bottom of a range of mountains, which form an almost impregnable barrier between Saxony and Bohemia: from this point branches off two distinct ranges of mountain, East and West; between these ranges the ground is generally flat, affording, however, in some places good defensible positions.

had the enemy disposed of their force for its defence, that it was judged more expedient to make the principal attack by the right; in consequence of which, the Austrian infantry were directed to move along the high ground upon the right, while the Russian guards and infantry were to commence their attack upon the left, so soon as the Austrians were sufficiently advanced.

The Austrians, under Count Colloredo, succeeded in turning the enemy's left, the cavalry charging repeatedly; while upon the other flank General Miloradovitch, with the hussars of the guards and grenadiers, forced every front, which the enemy in vain attempted to defend.

The action was contested in the most vigorous manner: the French at length were so completely beaten in front at all points, and intercepted in their rear by the corps under General Kleist, that nothing remained for him but a desperate and precipitate retreat, and which soon brought on a complete rout.

The fruits of this victory to the allies were very great; General Vandamme, six other general officers, including Generals Giott, Hechter, Hauberg, and Prince Reuss*, sixty pieces of

* This officer died of his wounds shortly after capitulation.

artillery, 10,000 prisoners, and six standards, fell into the hands of the conquerors.

The annexed letters, written by French officers of rank, will give a farther account of the action at Kulm.

“ Camp before Dresden, Sept, 3, 1813.

“ I know not whether you have received my letter of the 1st inst. dated Dresden, in which I informed you of the frightful catastrophe which befel us, twelve leagues from hence, in Bohemia. Our corps, commanded by General Vandamme, has been almost destroyed, through the blunder of that General, who stuck us fast among mountains of prodigious height, which made it easy for the enemy to surround us: we lost an infinity of men; the Colonel was made prisoner; a great many other officers were killed or wounded, and remained in the power of the enemy; Captain Cochereau is one of them. I only owed my safety, like all the rest who escaped, by plunging into the woods amidst a shower of balls, and climbing a mountain, or rather a rock. In short, I have again had the good fortune to escape once more, thanks to the goodness of that Being who presides over our destinies, and

who doubtless was pleased to preserve me for my beloved Hyacinthe!

"The Emperor, who is here, reviewed us yesterday; I mean the remains of our corps. He told us that he would give us a few days for our re-organization, and then we should return and take our revenge.

"I am tolerably well, but precisely in the same situation as on my return from Moscow; that is, with only the clothes on my back; and to heighten our misfortune, we are not paid what is due to us. This adds to the chagrin which overwhelms me, but still hope supports me. May it be your support also, and let not these gloomy details too much affect your sensibility!"

"Camp, Sept. 7, 1813.

"Our continual movements have hitherto prevented me from giving you any account of the losses which the regiment has suffered, in consequence of the bad arrangements of our General-in-chief; 44 officers, and 849 subalterns and privates, are the whole of it that escaped death or captivity. The details, though long, deserve being given. On the 28th of August the regiment had an affair, which will form the finest

epoch in its military annals: it was ordered to carry a formidable position which the enemy occupied in front of the village of Geissing; the command of the advanced guard was allotted to Major D. P., and it was composed of four companies of carbineers and voltigeurs. This attack united so much skill and ardour, that in three quarters of an hour, all the positions were in our power; five pieces of cannon, one howitzer, five caissons, and 2000 prisoners, were the fruits of this fine affair. We had only to regret the loss of Captain M. who fell a victim to his own valour; ten men were killed, and about fifty wounded. The Generals loudly congratulated the regiment on this fine action, and gave reason to hope that it would be specially reported to his Majesty.

“ Emboldened by this first success, our soldiers were full of ardour to fight and to conquer. If the love of glory is the first quality of a military man, yet how pernicious it is when carried to excess! Our General thought that nothing could withstand us, and that every thing must give way to our arms; the enemy himself made us presume as much by his precipitate retreat; but we were mistaken; Kulm awaited us, destined to be the place of our defeat.

“ The enemy retired in haste upon Kulm, and

awaited us in positions which nature had formed, but which could not have been made more of by art. There the 2d division commenced action; an order was received by the 1st division to accelerate its march, which our regiment led. Arrived in the presence of the enemy, the General-in-Chief ordered the regiment to carry with the bayonet, a battery of 25 pieces, with which the enemy was playing upon us, and which did us considerable mischief. That I may not cast a slur on the memory of any one, I shall be compelled to throw a veil over this action, and simply state that the regiment was ordered to charge in close column by divisions, without having any square to secure a retreat, and without being made to deploy, so that when arrived under the battery, the regiment lost two-thirds of its complement, and the enemy's cavalry, which was ready to support their artillery, perceiving this stupidity, took advantage of it, and charged us. Our regiment retreated much more quickly than it would otherwise have wished, and left 800 wounded in the power of the enemy. The number of killed might have amounted to 715 subalterns and privates; in fine, at the close of this disaster there remained 600 men under arms. All the regiments which were ordered, in succession, to make new attempts, failed in them, but with less glory than our's (this was on the 29th.)

“ Hitherto our loss was nothing,—the 30th had not yet arrived. To give you an idea of the events of that day, you must know that the village of Kulm is situated in a small valley, and is commanded on all sides by tremendous heights. In this valley our baggage and our artillery were buried, without maintaining in our rear a second line to cover retreat; so that the enemy, who already mustered 150,000 strong, caused reconnoissances to be made to ascertain our force; and having learned that we had not 40,000 men to oppose him, in addition to our bad dispositions, turned us by his right on the evening of the 29th, without even giving himself the trouble of masking his movements (for every body perceived them,) and planted his cavalry on the very road which we had left in our rear. At nine in the morning of the 30th of August, the attack commenced with a frightful discharge of artillery at all points—front, rear, and left; there remained to us nothing to secure our safety but a very thick wood, almost inaccessible to our right, and there we sought safety, after having, however, bravely defended ourselves till three in the afternoon; there we left all our artillery and our baggage, even our bât horses could not be brought off. Such, my dear P., in few words, was our melancholy catastrophe. I am stripped of every thing, just as on my return from Russia.”

The following is a bulletin of the operations of the allied army, under the command of Field Marshal the Prince of Schwartzenberg.

Head quarters, Altenberg, August 29, 1813.

As soon as it was ascertained that the French Emperor had concentrated the greatest part of his forces in Lusatia and Silesia, and that he not only threatened Blucher's corps, but shewed a disposition of penetrating into Bohemia by Gabel, it became indispensably necessary to make a rapid movement towards the Elbe, in the rear of the French army.

The allied Austrian, Russian, and Prussian troops, therefore, quitted their cantonments in Bohemia on the 22d of August, and crossed the Saxon mountains (Eozgebürge) in columns. In spite of the worst weather and of deep roads, this movement was executed with order and dispatch.

As early as the 25th, the major part of the Allies began to assemble before Dresden. General Count Witgenstein had advanced against the enemy near Giesshubel, had repulsed them from their entrenched position at that place, as also from that beneath Gollenberg, near Ober Sedlitz, where were posted the divisions of

Duroc, Claparede, and part of that of Bonnet, under Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr, and had forced them to retreat to Dresden with precipitation and disorder.

On the 26th, a strong reconnoitring corps was dispatched in the direction of Dresden, in order to examine the works erected in the avenues leading to that city, and to ascertain the force and distribution of the enemy, after General Kleist had early in the morning succeeded in dislodging the enemy from what is called the Grossen Garten, before the suburbs. The Allies moved, therefore, upon the city from several points.

Four guns, placed near the barrier of Freyberg, were dismounted and silenced by the Austrian artillery. Another work, erected near the barrier of Dippoldswalde, was stormed by Field Marshal Count Colloredo with his usual bravery, notwithstanding the most resolute opposition; the guns found there, together with six others taken by him, were, most of them, spiked. In this affair, the General lost three horses; and Lieutenant-Colonel Schneider, who at the head of the 2d battalion of chasseurs rushed forward in the most spirited manner during a hot fire of musketry, was twice wounded. The enemy, at the

same time, made a sortie against our left wing, where the divisions of Weissinwolf and Mesko made the most gallant resistance, forced Labde, and maintained themselves in it against the most obstinate attacks of the enemy. The contest having thereby become more violent, and the cannonade more severe, some houses in the suburbs of Dresden were set on fire.

In the interval, an account was received of the Emperor Napoleon having arrived at the head of his guards to support the city. Considerable masses of troops were also seen defiling towards Dresden, on the opposite roads. It was inferred from hence, that the French army must have evacuated Silesia, and that thus one of the chief objects of the present operation was attained. To attempt, however, under such circumstances, the taking of a city surrounded with a rampart and with ditches, and defended by a whole army would have been madness, and it would have been barbarous uselessly to destroy that unfortunate city. The troops, therefore, which had been sent forward, were recalled to take up their first position on the hills before the town.

On the 27th, the enemy presented a considerable force upon our left wing, which, in spite of the gallant resistance opposed by the divisions

of Bianchi and Crenneville, was losing ground, when the arrival of the division of Aloysius Lichtenstein restored the battle in our favour. On this occasion the two regiments Archduke Rainer and Lusignan suffered severely; their impetuosity led them too far, they were surrounded by three of the enemy's regiments of cavalry, and the muskets being spoiled by the rain, they could only defend themselves with bayonets. The enemy then tried, with large masses, supported by numerous ordnance, to force the centre and right of our position; but all his efforts were obliged to yield to the gallantry of our troops. General Count Witgenstein made several attacks upon the enemy's cavalry, and always overthrew them.

Towards evening we learned that the enemy was dispatching strong columns in the direction of Pirna; and earlier in the day General Ostermann, who was charged with the blockade of Koenigstein, had reported, that many troops were passing the Elbe over the bridges in the vicinity of that fortress. These movements on our right, which interrupted the free communication with Bohemia, and the consequent difficulty of maintaining ourselves any longer in the Saxon mountains, divested as they were of all means of subsistence, rendered it necessary to proceed

to Bohemia, in order to be nearer to our supplies.

The object of the offensive demonstration was attained; the army of the Crown Prince of Sweden, and that of General Blucher, were enabled to move forward and operate with effect upon the enemy's flank and rear. The Allies, therefore, set out for Bohemia in the night of the 27th; during which march, the troops had to struggle with innumerable difficulties, upon roads rendered almost impassable by the rain.

In the above affairs we have to lament the loss of the brave General Androssy, and of the Russian General Milessimo: Field Marshal Count Giulay, and the Generals Maniassy and Frierenberger, were wounded; Generals Mesko and Seczen are missing.

In Austria, Prince de Reuss encamped on the 20th of August, near Vinsbach, with a view of covering the capital, and observing the frontiers of Bavaria.

General Hiller is posted in the suburbs of Villach, extending his advanced guards as far as Spital, in the valley of Traun on one side, and

on the other to the road leading from the Brenner mountain to Salzburg.

Field Marshal Radivojevitch has penetrated into Illyria by Carlstadt.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

Toeplitz, August 31, 1813.

The enemy having mistaken the causes which prompted us to our retrograde movement, attempted to send from the defiles of the Saxon mountains, single corps to pursue us into Bohemia. General Vandamme, commander of the first corps d'armée, was ordered to advance with 52 battalions, and about 5,000 horse, from Koenigstein, by the way of Peterswalde.

Nothing was opposed to him but the corps of the brave Russian General Ostermann, scarcely composed of 8,000 troops, which in the most gallant manner disputed every inch of ground. On the 29th, about noon, the imperial Russian guards arrived to his relief, after one of the most arduous marches. The Commander-in-Chief dispatched likewise to his support, a Russian

brigade of grenadiers from Eichwald. They attacked the enemy with the courage of lions, and, after incredible efforts, drove them as far as Karwitz. This glorious conduct of the Russians had the effect, that dispositions could be made for attacking the enemy on the following day.

Field Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg, Commander in Chief, ordered General Barclay de Tolly to make the attack, which he executed with his usual judgment. On the 30th in the morning, the divisions of Colloredo and Bianchi, and the Russian brigade of General Knorring, turned the left of the enemy, while the Russians engaged his attention on the right; and General Kliest directed his march in the rear of the enemy upon the pass of Hollendorf, so as to cut off every retreat. General Knorring, at the head of his superior cavalry forced the first battery of the enemy, capturing three guns. The columns of Field Marshal Count Colloredo most gallantly carried the heights on the left of the enemy, and drove them from Parenwit and Neudorf. After an obstinate resistance, the pass of Hollendorf was forced by General Kliest; the enemy were driven to despair; surrounded on all sides, and in front constantly pressed by the Russians

towards the defiles, only a small portion of the enemy's horse succeeded in forcing their way; the rest were either cut down or made prisoners.

The field of battle is covered with dead; about 8000 prisoners have been brought in, and their number is increasing every moment, as search is making after them in the woods. Eighty-one guns, two eagles, and two standards fell into our hands; not one of the enemy's cannon escaped; General Vandamme, the General of Division Haxo, the Brigadier-Generals Guyot and Heimbrodt, are prisoners; Generals Dumonceau, Montesquieu Fezensac, and Prince Reuss, fell in the battle. All the rest were either dispersed or wounded. The first corps d'armée under General Vandamme has ceased to exist.

The fruits of our former demonstration of acting on the offensive are now apparent. On the 26th of August, General Blucher attacked the corps of Macdonald, Ney, Lauriston, and Sebastiani, at Jauer, and defeated them after the most desperate opposition. The enemy is in the greatest disorder. By the last accounts, 80 pieces of cannon, and 6,000 prisoners, had already been brought in. The number of prisoners would be yet greater, had not our troops

fought with uncommon animosity, and employed principally the bayonet.

Colonel Mensdorf operated very successfully in the enemy's rear, intercepting couriers, making prisoners, and dispersing several detachments of horse sent against him. He even kept in awe the garrison of Leipzig, consisting of 8,000 men, who did not venture out of the town.

The Crown Prince defeated the enemy on the 23d, between Tellow and Trebbin, and took from them many pieces of cannon.

The following is a copy of a general order which the Emperor Alexander addressed to his guards on the glorious day when they checked the progress of General Vandamme :—

TO OUR GUARDS."

August 29, 1813.

"On this memorable day, brave warriors of my guards, you have covered yourselves with immortal laurels, by rendering to your country a distinguished service. With unequalled courage you withstood and destroyed an enemy incomparably superior in numbers, who, from the environs of Toeplitz, furiously endeavoured to invade Bohemia. Your breasts served as ramparts to

arrest his steps; it was by inflicting on him that terrible blow that you paved the way for the complete victory which followed. A considerable corps of the enemy was beaten, routed, and entirely destroyed; its chief, the generals, the officers, and 7,000 soldiers made prisoners; 66 pieces of cannon, a great number of caissons and carriages, remain in our power. It is thus that the Russians know how to conquer; it is thus that they humble the pride of a rash enemy! Guards! defenders of your Sovereign, defenders of your country, you have this day maintained the glory of the name you bear. It is in my name, it is in the name of the country, that I have to testify to you our gratitude: you have purchased it, as well as immortal glory, by the price of your blood, and by brilliant exploits. In testimony of my entire satisfaction, I confer the colours of St. George on the Preobragensky and Semenowsky regiments, and trumpets of the same order on the regiments of Ismaylowsky and the chasseurs. May the hand of the Lord protect you! you who are the defenders of the faith and justice.

(Signed) "ALEXANDER."

The Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Silesia, General Blucher, now issued the annexed animating General Orders:

“ Bivouac between Naumburg and Goerlitz, near the village of Kielingswalde, Sept. 2, 1813.

“ Silesia is delivered from the enemy. It is to your valour, brave soldiers of the Russian and Prussian army under my command—to your efforts and patience in bearing fatigues and wants—that I owe the good fortune of having wrested a beautiful province from the hands of a rapacious enemy.

In the battle of the Katzbach, the enemy advanced presumptuously upon you. Courageously, and with the rapidity of lightning, you burst forth from behind your heights: you disdained firing at them; you advanced against them with the bayonet, and thrust them down the steep banks of the rapid Neisse and the Katzbach.

Since you have waded through rivers and swollen torrents, you have spent whole nights in the mire, several of you were even without provisions, as the badness of the roads, and the want of conveyance, prevented the supplies from coming up—you had to struggle with cold, damp, priva

tions of all sorts, and even of clothes—yet you did not repine—you diligently pursued the beaten enemy. Thanks to you for such a praiseworthy conduct. He only is a true soldier who unites these qualities in himself.

You have in your hands 103 cannons, 250 tumbrils, the camp hospitals, the enemy's forges, his flour-waggons, one General of Division, two Brigadier-Generals, a great number of Colonels, Officers of the Staff, and others, 18,000 prisoners, two eagles, with other trophies.

The rest of those who were opposed to you in the battle of the Katzbach were so much panic-struck as to be unable to bear the sight of your bayonets. You have seen the plains between the Katzbach and the Bober—they bear testimony to the terror and consternation of your enemies.

Let us send up our thanks to the LORD of Hosts, by whose aid you have defeated the enemy; and, assembled in divine service, prostrate ourselves before him for the glorious victory he has granted us. Let your devotions close with three hurrahs; and then, once more against the enemy."

The subjoined letter from an officer high on the staff of the Army of Silesia, will furnish an accurate detail of the late grand and important movements of General Blucher.

“ Holstein, near Løwenberg, Aug. 30, 1813.

Our victory has been far more complete than I imagined when I wrote to you last. The day after the battle we found in the steep and woody vallies of the rapid Neisse and Katzbach, the guns and tumbrils of the enemy.

We have taken more than 100 guns, and 300 ammunition-waggon and field-forges: 15,000 prisoners are already brought in: more arrive every hour. All the roads between the Katzbach and the Bober shew the effect of the panic that struck our enemies, dead bodies, overturned vehicles, villages in ashes at every step. Macdonald's army is almost entirely disbanded: their retreat having been cut off by the overflow of the rivers, the fugitives wander about in the woods and mountains, and commit excesses for want of food. I have had the alarm-bells rung, and sent the peasants out to kill or bring them in. Yesterday the division Pacthoud was annihilated in this neighbourhood. It was overtaken and forced into action with its rear upon the Bober. After some cannonading, the attack

with the bayonet began: one part was killed, the other thrown into the river or taken, Generals, officers, eagles, &c.

The weather is dreadful; it rains incessantly—during the battle we had a hurricane blowing in our faces. The men pass the nights in the open fields, buried in mud, most of them without shoes: they pursue the enemy through the overflown country, up to their necks in water, without being able to get any nourishment, as the deserted villages yield none, and carriages cannot bring it up.

The greater part of the Landwehr have only linen pantaloons, and are without cloaks; our army, having been augmented from 40,000 to 270,000, and the resources of the country beforehand exhausted, there was no material nor money to get clothing. The soldier has not even spirits to revive him in these fatiguing marches, because it cannot be had in any quantity; and, nevertheless, he is content—suffers every possible hardship and privation with patience, and attacks the enemy with firmness and vigour. Our new levied infantry equals the old levies; the Landwehr emulates the regulars.

I myself have formed 69 battalions and 40 squadrons, in Silesia; of these, 46 battalions

and 28 squadrons are in the field; the rest in the fortresses. A battalion of the Landwehr attacked the enemy formed in a square, and killed or dispersed him. Soon after the same battalion was surrounded by the enemy's cavalry, and called upon to surrender; the men attempted to fire, but finding that their muskets did not go off on account of the rain (only one went off), they took to the bayonet, drove the cavalry back, and took two field-pieces.

No infantry in the world could do more. The swollen rivers delayed our pursuit, as the enemy had destroyed the bridges. Twenty thousand men of Macdonald's army, which consisted of 80,000, may, therefore, have escaped for the present; but even these will be annihilated, if the orders that have been given can be executed.

There is a spirited action fighting just now near Buntzlau; they are contending for the possession of a bridge. The enemy has set fire to the village of Tillendorf; and the Russian General Horn has given orders to make no prisoners, but drive them into the flames.

The division of Pacthoud was annihilated, as I mentioned above. Even at this moment

dead bodies are drawn out of the river—more than a thousand have been drowned. Near Goldsberg another division of the enemy's rear was overtaken, and immediately attacked, three battalions formed in a square, they were called upon to surrender, but determined to defend themselves to the last, they were cut down almost to a man by the cavalry.

Prisoners are brought in from all sides—we have made more than 18,000 already, and taken 103 field-pieces, 250 powder waggons, and a number of other carriages. The discomfiture of the enemy has been decisive; we pursue him as fast as the dreadful roads and inundated country will let us. Within eight days (from the 19th to the 26th of August), our army fought eight severe actions (I do not include trifling ones), in several of which we lost from 4 to 5,000 killed and wounded; and we have fought one great battle and three actions since. No army ever made so active a campaign: at least I do not recollect to have met with one in the history of wars. The great merit of this army, and its exertions in the good cause, are undeniable.

We have now ascertained, that on the 21st, near Lowenberg, we had Napoleon's main force

and himself against us. We manœuvred against 140,000 men; we fought against him during the whole day, keeping the greatest part of our troops out of action, and retreating slow for about five miles, when we formed again, and halted; but, Buonaparte, finding that he could not induce us to engage in a disadvantageous battle, returned on the 22d, towards the Elbe."

The operations, at this period, of the Prince Royal of Sweden, who commanded in the north of Germany, were of the greatest importance. This army, after the retreat of the French from Berlin, pressed close on their rear, and obtained several advantages. His Royal Highness finding, however, that the force opposed to him was by no means equal to the army he commanded, determined to profit thereof, and to move upon Leipzig with the Swedish and Russian troops, while General Tauenzlein was left with 4000 Prussians at Jüterboch, for the purpose of covering Berlin. The army opposed to the Prince Royal was weakened by large detachments having been made from it by its commanding General, Marshal Ney, which he took with him to strengthen the position of Buonaparte at Dresden.

On the 4th of September the head-quarters of the Prince Royal were transferred to Rabenstein, but at the moment he had commenced this movement, in order to advance with the Russian and Swedish army to Roslau, with an intention of there crossing the Elbe, and of taking the direction of Leipzig, he learnt that the enemy, after having made a demonstration of passing over to the left side of the river, had suddenly returned into his entrenchments at Teuchel and Tragun, in advance of Wittenberg.* This sudden return afforded a presumption, either that the enemy intended to attack the combined army of the north of Germany in their passage across the Elbe, or to make a rapid march upon Berlin.

The latter was found to be the first object of the enemy. He marched upon Zahna, a post occupied by the troops of General Dobschutz, belonging to the corps d'armée of General Tauenzin, and attacked it on the 4th with a very superior force.

* The Allies having retired from before Dresden, Marshal Ney returned to his corps with the detachments he had taken with him to Dresden, and finding that the Prince Royal's army was divided, he formed the design of attacking them separately.

General Dobschutz maintained his ground with great bravery, and the enemy having been repulsed in several attacks, re-entered his entrenchments before Wittenberg. On the following day, the 5th, most murderous attacks were renewed against Zabna, and notwithstanding the gallantry of General Dobschutz, and his corps, the enemy succeeded in carrying that position. The whole French army, under Marshal Ney, now advanced rapidly to Juterboch, on hearing of which the Prince Royal altered the march of his troops, and hastened to the scene of action. The following is his Royal Highness's report of the battle :

BATTLE OF DENNEVITZ.*

Juterboch, September 8, 1813.

"The Prince Royal set out on the 6th of September at three o'clock in the morning, from

* *Extract of a Letter from a French officer:*

"Torgau, September 8, 1813.

"I hasten to write to you, in order to set you at ease as to my personal safety, after the unlucky battle of Juterboch. It was a fatal day, and may have the most terrible effect. Never was there a *déroute* like it among us. I cannot describe to you, my dear friend, the fire, the hail-storm of chain-shot that showered upon us. In no affair that I have been in did I ever see any thing to equal it. It took place on the 5th. The 23d

Rabenstein, and collected the Swedish and Russian armies upon the heights of Lobessen. His Royal Highness was waiting the reports of General Tauenzein, whom he thought farther advanced, when he received an account from General Bulow, announcing that the whole army of the enemy was in full march upon Juterboch. The Prince Royal ordered him to attack immediately the flank and rear of the enemy, before General Tauenzein, who defended the approaches of the town, should be overwhelmed by numbers.

regiment, the 13th of the line, the Italian division, suffered horribly. The field of battle was covered with killed and wounded. I was detached near the Prince of Moskwa to carry orders for movement to the — corps. The General in Chief had a horse wounded; General D— a horse killed under him; the Prince of Moskwa had three horses wounded in two hours. A number of superior officers, colonels, &c. of the general staff, were made prisoners of war. We are retiring upon Leipzig. There is every appearance that we shall be compelled to retire even upon the Rhine, unless some unforeseen good fortune occur. The enemy is in force, and well commanded: he has assumed a tone of astonishing superiority, and he successfully avails himself of the stupor of our army. I never had the confidence of our being able to resist so great an united force, because I have seen the greatly cooled zeal of those who boasted of having most, and who were best paid. On the other had, our soldiers are so small, so feeble, so young, so inexperienced, that more is to be feared than hoped, even from their numbers. I wish to see what all this will come to, should we approach the Rhine, &c."

The Swedish army, who had been marching upwards of two German miles, proceeded to Juterboch, which was yet distant three German miles, and was followed by the Russian army, with the exception of the advanced guard, under the orders of Count Woronzoff, and of the corps of Gen. Tchernicheff, which continued before Wittenberg. The cannonade and musketry began immediately between the Prussian troops and the army of the enemy. The Russian and Swedish corps, after their forced marches, were obliged to halt for a moment, in order to form in the order of battle. The Prussian army, at most 40,000 men strong, sustained in the mean while, with a courage truly heroic, the repeated efforts of 70,000 of the enemy, supported by 200 pieces of cannon. The struggle was unequal and murderous. The Prussian troops, however, were not disconcerted even for one moment; and if some battalions were obliged to yield for an instant the ground which they had gained, it was only for the purpose of re-occupying it the moment after. Whilst this was passing, 70 battalions of Russians and Swedes, 10,000 horse of both nations, and 150 pieces of artillery, advanced in columns of attack, leaving intermediate spaces for deploying. Four thousand Russian and Swedish cavalry had advanced in full speed to support some points whither the enemy prin-

cipally directed his attacks. Their appearance began to check him, and the appearance of the columns did the rest. The fate of the battle was instantly decided. The enemy's army beat a retreat; the cavalry charged them with a boldness resembling fury, and carried disorder into their columns, which retreated with great precipitation upon the route of Zahna.

The enemy's force was composed of four corps d'armée, those of Marshal Duke of Reggio, of Generals Bertrand and Regnier, and of that of the Duke of Padua, and of from 3 to 4,000 Polish troops, foot and horse, the whole under the command of the Marshal Prince of Moskwa. The result of this battle, which was fought near the village of Dennevitze, by the name of which it will be called, was already, yesterday morning, 5,000 prisoners, 3 standards, from 25 to 30 pieces of cannon, and upwards of 200 ammunition waggons. The field of battle, and the road over which the enemy passed, are strewn with dead and wounded, and with a quantity of arms; 5,000 of the former have already been collected. Vigorously pursued, the enemy, who appeared willing to proceed to Torgau, will not reach the Elbe before he has suffered losses yet more considerable. So early as yesterday evening, General Wobeser,

who had been ordered to proceed with 5,000 men from Luckau upon Zahna, attacked in that town, where the Prince of Moskwa and the Dukes of Reggio and of Padua had taken up their quarters, part of the enemy's army that intended to go to Dresden, and made 2500 prisoners. Major Helwig, with 500 horse, advanced upon Sweinitz and Hertzberg, and attacked a column of the enemy in the night, taking 600 prisoners and 8 pieces of cannon. General O'Rourke, at the head of his cavalry, has made upwards of 1000 prisoners, and taken several pieces of cannon. The light troops were every moment bringing in more; and General Regnier remained a long time exposed to the fire of our sharp-shooters, in the situation of a man desirous of death. We may estimate that the enemy has lost, up to this moment, in killed, wounded and prisoners, from 16 to 18,000 men, more than 50 pieces of cannon, and 400 ammunition waggons. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded must have been immense. Half of the escort of the Prince of Moskwa was killed; Marshal the Duke of Reggio charged himself the infantry of the Count de Tauenzien. The loss of Prussian troops is great, and amounts to between 4 and 5000 men in killed and wounded. However, the results of the day ought to contri-

bute to the consolation of every true patriot, who will find the triumph of the cause of his country insured by the death of these brave men. The Swedish and Russian troops have lost little.

The corps vied with each other in courage and devotion. The heroic example shewed on this occasion by the Prussian army, is calculated to exist for ever in the annals of military fame, and to inspire all those who fight for the independence of Germany. The Russian and Swedish troops who took part in the engagement, have valiantly seconded the efforts of their brethren in arms. General Bulow has displayed the coolness and bravery of a warrior, who has no other object than the glory of his king, and the defence of his country. The officers under his command have imitated his honourable example. The Prince of Hesse Homburg, Generals Oppen, Borstel, and Thumen, and Colonel Kraft, have distinguished themselves in the most brilliant manner.

General the Count de Taugentien has continued to give proofs of his talents and *sang froid*. He has, during nearly the whole affair, sustained most vigorous and repeated attacks of the enemy, and has been of great assistance towards the successful result of the struggle, as much by the

boldness he has shewn, as the admirable choice of his position.

The Russian General Count de Manteuffel distinguished himself in charging at the head of his brigade. General Woronzoff, Tchernicheff, Benckendorff, and Hirschfeldt, having been placed much in advance upon the right wing of the army, were not enabled to assist in the engagement; but they have materially contributed to our success by the positions which they occupied.

Marshal the Count de Stedink, and General the Baron de Winzingerode, the generals, officers, and men under their command, regretted that the precipitate retreat of the enemy at their approach, did not leave them the opportunity of rendering their destruction complete, by a simultaneous attack. The wind and the great clouds of dust, for a long time, prevented the Russian and Swedish armies from distinguishing each other, notwithstanding that they marched in concert, and upon the same line.

The Prince Royal has been constantly attended by his staff. General the Baron de Adlercreutz did not leave him until he had received directions to proceed to the right of the Prussian army with

several pieces of cannon, under the direction of Colonel Cardill. This General has entirely fulfilled the intentions of his Royal Highness, and he daily acquires new claims upon his esteem and friendship.

He is also much satisfied with the zeal of Generals the Baron de Tawast, and the Count de Lowenhielm. Generals the Baron de Suchtelen, de Vincent, de Krusemark, and Pozzo di Borgo, have constantly attended near the Prince Royal's person.

A solemn *Te Deum* has this day been chaunted in every corps of the army, for the advantages which have been gained by the combined forces since the commencement of hostilities.

Among the prisoners are a number of Saxons, who have requested permission to form themselves into a Saxon legion, to fight in behalf of the independence of the Sovereigns, and of the liberty of Germany. The Prince Royal has complied with their offer, persuaded that the devotion of these brave men will prove satisfactory to the allied powers."

Ever since the recommencement of hostilities a blockading corps before Dantzic continued to incessantly harass the garrison of that place by night and day; the consequence of which was that sickness began to prevail throughout the garrison and desertion to an uncommon extent.

In the night between the 27th and 28th of August, two redoubts, near Ohie, were taken from the enemy with considerable loss, and razed; and on the following night a wood near Langefuhr, of no less importance was taken possession of. The commandant of the garrison, General Rapp, not reflecting on the impropriety of weakening his garrison in an unprofitable manner, by distant attacks, formed the extraordinary resolution to attack, on the 29th, the blockading corps with his whole garrison, which he had considerably strengthened by arming a part of the citizens; he accordingly made a furious attack on the side of Pliskendorff, but he was received with the greatest calmness, and repulsed with very considerable loss.

As the enemy advanced rashly under the cannon of the position, two battalions of Prussian Landwehr and four squadrons of cavalry were sent upon his left flank, which occasioned him a

considerable loss, and forced him to make a precipitate and disorderly retreat.

When General Rapp saw that nothing was to be gained on that side, he attacked the wood which had been taken by the Russians the night before. His loss, however, was on this occasion still more considerable, and he was not able to gain an inch of ground. The field of battle was covered with dead bodies. The engagement extended along the whole front, under a very vigorous cannonade, which lasted from early in the morning till late at night. The attack on the wood was five times renewed from *Langefuhr*; but the French were, as usual, always repulsed.

The loss of the enemy exceeded 40 officers and 1200 killed and wounded. The Russian and Prussian troops had 313 killed and wounded in the two days, among which were 3 officers killed and 11 wounded. The night after this severe engagement, the enemy was alarmed by fresh forces, and his wearied troops were obliged to pass the night under arms.

The garrison of Dantzic continued, however, to hold out till the end of November, when the enemy having disputed every inch of ground

which could be at all advantageous to him, and the fire of the batteries belonging to the besiegers having consumed their principal granaries and works, the Governor agreed to surrender by capitulation*.

* CAPITULATION, &c.

Capitulation of the place of Dantzic, under special conditions, concluded between their Excellencies Lieutenant-General Borozdin, the Major-General Weljaminsoff, exercising the functions of chief of the staff, and the colonels of engineers Monfredi and Pullett, furnished with full powers by his Royal Highness the Duke of Wurtemberg, Commander-in-Chief of the troops employed in the siege of Dantzic, on the one part, and their Excellencies the Count d'Hendelet, General of Division, the General of Brigade d'Hericourt, chief of the staff, and the Colonel Richemont, likewise provided with the full powers of his Excellency Count Rapp, Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor, Commander-in-Chief of the 10th corps d'Armée, Governor-General, on the other part.

Art. I. The troops composing the garrison of Dantzic, and occupying the forts and redoubts dependent thereon, will march out of the town, with their arms and baggage, on the 1st January 1814, at ten o'clock, *A.M.* by the gate of Oliva, and lay down their arms in front of the battery of Gottes Engel, if before that period the garrison of Dantzic is not relieved by a body of troops equivalent in numbers to the besieging army, or if a treaty concluded between the belligerent powers shall not have before that period determined the fate of the town of Dantzic. The officers shall retain their swords. From a consideration of the vigorous defence and distinguished conduct of the garrison, the detachment of the Imperial Guard, and a

Three corps of the French army had now experienced severe defeats; viz. those under

battalion of 600 men, shall retain their arms, and they shall take with them two six-pounders, as well as the ammunition waggons thereunto belonging. Twenty-five cavalry soldiers shall likewise retain their horses and arms.

Art. 2. The fort of Weichselmunde, the Holm, and the intermediate works, as well the keys of the outer gate of Oliva, shall be given over to the combined army on the morning of the 24th December 1813.

Art. 3. Immediately after the present capitulation shall have been signed, the fort Lacoste, that of Neufahrwasser, with its dependencies, and the left bank of the Vistula, as far up as the redoubt Gudin, and the line of redoubts situated on the Zigan-kenberg, as well as the Mowenkrugschanze, shall be delivered up in their present state, to the besieging army. The bridge which now communicates from the tête-de-pont of Fahrwasser to the fort of Weichselmünde, shall be drawn back, and placed at the mouths of the Vistula, between Neufahrwasser and the Mowenkrugschanze.

Art. 4. The garrison of Dantzic shall be prisoners of war, and be conducted to France. The Governor, Count Rapp, formally pledges himself that none of the officers or soldiers shall serve, until they have been regularly exchanged, against any of the powers now at war with France. An exact return shall be drawn up of all the generals, officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers composing the garrison of Dantzic, without any exception whatsoever. A duplicate shall be made of this return. Each of the generals and officers shall sign an engagement, and shall give his parole of honor

Marshals Ney and Macdonald and under General Vandamme, and these successes far more than

not to serve against Russia or her allies until their exchange. An exact return shall likewise be drawn up of all the soldiers under arms, and another of all those who are wounded or sick.

Art. 5. The Governor, Count Rapp, engages to accelerate, as much as possible, the exchange of the individuals composing the garrison of Dantzic, man for man, against an equal number of prisoners belonging to the coalesced powers; but if, contrary to expectation, this exchange could not take place for want of the necessary number of Russian, Austrian and Prussian prisoners, or others belonging to the allied Courts; or if the said Courts should oppose any impediment, then, at the expiration of one year and one day, commencing from the 1st of January 1814, new stile, the individuals composing the garrison of Dantzic shall be relieved from the formal obligation contracted by article 4th of the present capitulation, and they may be again employed by their government.

Art. 6. The Polish and other troops belonging to the garrison shall have full and entire liberty to share the fate of the French army; in which case they shall be treated in the same manner, excepting, however, such troops whose Sovereigns might be allied to the powers coalesced against his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, which shall be put in march towards the dominions of the armies of their Sovereigns, and follow the orders they will receive from them, and which they shall send officers to solicit accordingly, immediately after the signing of these presents. The Polish and other officers shall give each their parole of honour in writing, not to serve against the allied

compensated the Allies for the advantage Ruona-parté had acquired in point of position, in obliging

forces until their regular exchange, conformably to the explanation contained in Article 5.

Art. 7. All the prisoners, of whatever nation they may be, belonging to powers at war with France, and who are at present in Dantzic, shall be at liberty, without their being exchanged, and shall be sent to the Russian advanced posts by the gate of Petershagen, on the morning of the 24th December, 1813.

Art. 8. The sick and wounded belonging to the garrison shall be treated in the same manner, and with the same care as those of the Allied powers; they shall be sent to France, after being perfectly re-established, under the same conditions as the rest of the troops composing the garrison of Dantzic. A Commissary of War, and medical officers, shall be left with those sick, to take care of them, and claim their return.

Art. 9. As soon as a certain number of individuals belonging to the Allied powers shall have been exchanged against an equal number of individuals belonging to the garrison of Dantzic, in that case the latter may consider themselves relieved from the engagement formally contracted by them through Article 4. of the present capitulation.

Art. 10. The troops of the garrison of Dantzic, excepting those who, by the terms of Article 6. are to follow the orders of their sovereigns, shall march by fixed journeys in four columns, at two days distance one from the other, and according to the marching route hereunto annexed; and they shall be escorted to the advanced posts of the French army. The means of sub-

the Austro-Russian army to retire from before Dresden. They rendered Napoleon's strength

sistence for the garrison of Dantzic shall be furnished to them on their march, conformably to the annexed return. The first column will begin its march on the 2d of January, 1814; the second will depart on the 4th, and so on.

Art. 11. All the French non-combatants, and who do not bear arms, may follow, if they chuse, the troops of the garrison; but they cannot claim the rations fixed for the military. They may further dispose of the property which shall be recognised as belonging to them.

Art. 12. On the 24th December 1813, there shall be delivered up to the commissary appointed by the besieging army, all the cannon, mortars, &c. &c. arms, ammunition, plans, drawings, designs, the military chests, all magazines of whatever description they may be, the pontoons, all effects appertaining to the corps of engineers, to the marine, the artillery, the train, waggons, &c. &c. without any exception whatsoever, and a duplicate inventory shall be made thereof, and delivered to the chief of the staff of the combined army.

Art. 13. The generals, officers of the staff, and others, shall retain their baggage, and the number of horses fixed by the French regulations, and shall, consequently, receive forage during the march.

Art. 14. All details relating to the means of transport to be granted, either for the sick or wounded, or for the officers, shall be regulated by the chiefs of the respective staffs.

Art. 15. The Senate of Dantzic reserve the right of present-

much inferior to that of the Allies, and inspired the latter with a confidence of success. More-

ing to his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon their claims to the liquidation of all debts that may have been contracted on both sides; and his Excellency the governor-general places himself under the obligation to cause vouchers to be given to those with whom such debts may have been contracted; but under no pretence can hostages be detained for those debts.

Art. 16. Hostilities of every description shall cease on both sides from the signing of the present treaty.

Art. 17. Any Article that may be deemed doubtful shall be construed in favour of the garrison.

Art. 18. Four true copies shall be made of the present capitulation, of which two shall be in the Russian, and two in the French language, to be delivered in duplicate to the two generals-in-chief.

Art. 19. After the signing of these official documents, it shall be permitted to the governor-general, Count Rapp, to send a courier to his government, who will be accompanied by a Russian officer as far as the French advanced posts.

His Royal Highness Duke Alexander Wurtemberg, commandant of the besieging army before Dantzic, has addressed the following general order to his troops:—

Soldiers!

Your efforts, your constancy and courage, have obtained their reward. Dantzic, that city which our haughty enemies regarded as impenetrable, has been compelled, after an obstinate resist-

over, by the advance of General Blucher at this period, a connection was established between the armies of the allies.

The following extract from letters written by officers of rank in the French army, will furnish a true picture of the present state of affairs with the French army at Dresden :—

*“ At Mende Ebersdorff, the
12th September, 1813.*

“ Since the recommencement of hostilities, I have not had a moment’s time to spare. We must be always either marching or fighting. Our
ance, to yield to your efforts. Your general is indebted to you for this conquest, and returns you his thanks. In a few days you will see this haughty garrison ground their arms before you, in testimony of their submission and respect for you.

I will render an account to our august Emperors, and to his Majesty the King of Prussia, of the important services which you have performed under all circumstances. These sovereigns will learn, that the enemy has been repulsed in every affair, and that none of your enterprises failed. You do not form a numerous army corps, but your courage increases your force.

Twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth divisions,—never shall I forget the services which you have performed to the good cause. And you also, Russian and Prussian Landwehr, you have rivalled in valour the oldest troops of my corps, and have merited the gratitude of your country.

(Signed) ALEXANDER, Duke of WURTEMBERG.

corps defended Dresden, and now forms the van-guard of the army, which is entering into Bohemia. For the last fourteen days we have been tumbling about in the mountains, thoroughly soaked with the rains; to-morrow we go down into the plain; every thing is ready for the attack. The enemy is concentrated at Toeplitz, about a German mile from us; 150,000 Russians, Prussians, and Austrians, are waiting for us. The battle will be dreadful. The Emperor was with us yesterday; he is gone to the left wing to make all the necessary preparations; we must hope that we shall conquer, for we stand much in need of it. I wish that it was all over, for my health can stand it no longer. According to all appearance, the campaign will not be long either the one way or the other."

" Ebersdorff, September 12.

" For twenty-two days we have been fighting about in continual rains. We defended Dresden four days together, and saved it. We are now in pursuit of the enemy. I am writing to you in a miserable hut, on one of the highest mountains in Bohemia."

*" Dresden, September 12, 1813,
At ten o'clock in the Evening.*

" The whole of the guards have this day returned with the Emperor. We made appearance

as if we intended penetrating into Bohemia. It is well that it did not take place; it is an abominable country! where, in case of our being unfortunate, we should have been lost past redemption. I believe that we shall remain here till the day after to-morrow."

" *From Dresden, September 12, 1813.*

" Our affairs do not stand well, far from it, but we must hope for the best."

" *Ebersdorff, September 12.*

" Sooner or later we shall lose all our equipages and baggage. To-morrow we are to give battle, if we lose it, we are lost past all hope; but the Emperor is with us, and we reckon on gaining the victory. We have been fighting every day since the 22d of August, and are every day on the march. The campaign cannot last long. Continual rains, and consequently great sufferings, &c.'

Buonaparte, who still had his forces admirably concentrated, now made a movement into Bohemia, but finding the Austro Russian army to be much stronger than he expected, and in an excellent position for sustaining an attack, he suddenly hastened back to the Elbe, to arrest the progress of General Blucher, who was advancing to Dresden. Profiting of this retrograde movement on

the part of the French chief, the grand army of the Allies again broke up from Bohemia, on the evening of the 4th September, and on the 5th made a movement in advance to Dresden. General Blucher then fell back towards the Silesian frontier, and Buonaparte returned to meet the Austro-Russian army; they on his approach again fell back, and General Blucher at the same time advanced. Thus was some time expended in a succession of marches and countermarches*, and as the movements of the French were necessarily, from their concentration, confined to narrow limits, great scarcity of provision, and sickness began to be felt throughout that army.

* *Extract of a letter from an officer of Buonaparte's staff.*

Dresden, September 8.

We yesterday re-entered Dresden the fourth time. The operations of this campaign appear to have a character of indecision hitherto unknown in the armies commanded by the Emperor: but we must suppose that these marches and countermarches which we are ordered to make have an object already calculated.

It is announced to me that we are to set out again within an hour. I know not on what point we are to be directed; probably towards Bohemia; I suspect in consequence of the scarcity of forage in the environs of Dresden. We had in this respect a pitiable commissariat, and a most afflicting waste.

The following military report was issued by the army of Silesia, and dated the 10th September.

“ On the 1st of September, the advanced guard of the Silesian army passed the Queis; on the 2d the Neisse. The army followed. On the 3d, the enemy was on the stream of the Lobau, and retreated on the 4th towards Bautzen. Hochkirch was already evacuated by him, when his columns halted and attacked in their turn the advanced guard. Troops, we understood, were on their march through Bautzen; and the prisoners said that Napoleon was come up with great reinforcements. Much cavalry made their appearance, and in the afternoon of the 4th it was confirmed that the Emperor had arrived with his guards about mid-day. The General-in-chief withdrew the advanced guard, under General Wasilsikoff, behind the water of Lobau; concentrated the army in a retrograde direction, in the Landskron (a lofty mountain ridge,) waiting to see whether the enemy would hold back his beaten army, or offer battle.

On the 5th the enemy deployed a considerable force in advance of Reichenbach, which commenced a brisk attack on a corps of the army. The General-in-chief found it expedient here to join battle with the enemy; he therefore withdrew

the army over the Neisse and Queis, leaving a corps on the right bank of the Neisse to watch the enemy, should he be inclined to advance farther into Silesia. The farther he should remove from Dresden, the more effective would be the operations of the grand Bohemian army.

In vain did the Silesian army expect, on the 6th and 7th of September, that the enemy would cross the Neisse—he was aware of his dangerous situation, and the Emperor Napoleon was already, on the 7th, on his return to Dresden, with his reinforcements, which he had advanced towards the Neisse.

The Russian partizan, Prince Madeloff, Colonels Rachynoff and Figner, the Prussian Majors Flackenhausen, and Boltenstern, operate in the rear of the enemy, and do him incredible mischief. On the 2d of September, the former took in Wurschen an enemy's battalion, consisting of a colonel, 5 captains, 18 lieutenants, 2 adjutants, and 677 men. On the 4th, he also took, at Bischoffswerda, a detachment of 500 men, guarding a large convey of ammunition, and blew up 100 ammunition-waggons. On the 8th, the Silesian army put itself in motion. General Count St. Priest crossed the Neisse, at Ostritz. The corps of Count Langenau followed.

on the 9th. According to the dispositions made, Lieutenant-general St. Priest, was to vigorously attack Korbau, and to be supported by Count Langeron, while the corps of D'York was to take the enemy's corps at Goerlitz in flank and rear, by Landskron, and to cut it off by Reichenback.

General St. Priest fell upon the Polish corps d'armée, which was concentrated at Lobau, and drove the enemy from Mittle-Hartwigsdorf, Ebersdorf, and Lobau. But the attack of the corps at Goerlitz could not be carried into effect, as the enemy, aware of his danger, retreated so rapidly, that the cossacks of General Sachen could scarcely come up with him.

An adjutant of Prince Poniatowski was taken prisoner, with a report in his possession of the affair at Lobau, addressed to the Prince of Neuchâtel. It appears from it, that the enemy on that occasion lost 23 officers and 500 men.

On the 10th of September the enemy retreated to Bautzen. Our advanced guard entered Hochkirch, and the cossacks are swarming before Bautzen."

During these operations on the grand theatre of the war, events equally favourable occurred to the allies on the Lower Elbe.

On the 17th August, Marshal Davoust put his army in motion, marched from Hamburg, and penetrating the line of neutrality attacked the advanced posts of the allies on the Stecknitz. For two days he was employed to drive them from this small river, near Ruchen and Lauenburg, during which time he evacuated Lubeck, and with a few thousand men, made at the same time a demonstration upon Mollen. The next day, 18th August, having 5000 in a camp near Schwartzenebeck, he cautiously advanced in two columns, amounting to from 12 to 14,000 men, the one directing its march upon Lauenburg and Boitzenburg, the other upon Buchen. The enemy moved so slowly that he hardly gained one German mile in a day.

In this manner the enemy arrived, on the 21st, in the vicinity of Vellahn, two miles from Hagenow, where was assembled the whole of Count Walmoden's cavalry, and the one half of his infantry, with the intention of attacking, with superior force, one of the enemy's columns, should a favourable opportunity offer itself.

In the mean time Count Walmoden engaged the enemy at Vellahn, in order to induce him to shew his force. This affair was successful, and produced the desired effect: it continued till night, when both parties remained in their position.

The next day, 22d August, not wishing to engage in a decisive action, Count Walmoden moved to Hagenow, and from thence, the following day, to the plain of Kraack, between Hagenow and Neustadt, leaving the advanced guard at the former place, in case the enemy should advance, that he might be enabled to judge of his strength, having determined not to retreat except before much superior strength.

In the mean time General Vegesack, commanding a corps of Swedish troops, not having been attacked, had made a demonstration upon Mollen, on the 21st August, with 1200 men, and on the 23d it was ascertained that the enemy, who on the 22d had not pressed much towards Hagenow, was moving upon Schwerin, having left the environs of Hagenow and Cammin. The enemy obtained possession of Schwerin, and thence threatened at once Stralsund and Berlin. Fortunately this position was rendered insecure from the disasters experienced by the main army, and Marshal Davoust consequently fell back upon the line of the Stecknitz, which covered Holstein. Whilst in the latter position he received orders to detach reinforcements to the main army, and General Pecheux with 6000 men was therefore directed to march from Hamburg up the Elbe, to the support of Buonaparte. The movement

of General Pecheux soon became known to General Count Walmoden, who suddenly crossed the Elbe at Domitz, and on the 16th fell in with the enemy.

General Pecheux had posted himself advantageously on the heights behind Gorde. The cannonade commenced; an attack made by the tirailleurs of Lutzow and Reiche, and the well combined movements of the columns of infantry, forced the enemy to quit the heights and form *en masse* on the plains.

At the moment the columns had got as far as the heights, the cavalry and cossacks appeared on the enemy's left flank. Notwithstanding this he made an obstinate defence, supported a very brisk combat with infantry, and repulsed several attacks of the cavalry. He was, however, soon brought to give way by the artillery, a part of which followed close after the infantry. The enemy being attacked by the infantry, and on several sides, wished to hasten his retreat; and from this moment as both the cavalry and infantry fell on him, his disorder was complete.

The intervention of height and broken ground prevented the total destruction of this corps of the enemy. Upwards of 1800 were made prisoners,

and the field of battle was covered with the killed and wounded of the enemy. Eight cannon, twelve ammunition waggons, and a great quantity of baggage fell into the hands of the allies. The General of brigade, Meilzenski, two of General Pecheux's adjutants, and upwards of 1000 men were made prisoners. General Pecheux having lost his horse in the battle, escaped on foot, and the remainder of his division retreated in disorder on Bleckede, pursued by the cossacks under the command of General Tettenborn.

The loss of the allies amounted to 30 officers and 400 privates, killed and wounded.

The British cavalry were engaged in this affair, and very much distinguished themselves.

During the attack the enemy advanced with some thousand men on Roitzenberg, but without any effect. On the 17th General Count Walmoden removed his head quarters to Danneberg, to observe that part of Marshal Davoust's corps d'armée which had remained on the right bank of the Elbe.

Buonaparte, in the mean while, sensible of the precarious situation of his affairs and the necessity

of making a grand attack on one of the corps of the allies while they remained separated, collected all the troops which could be spared from other quarters, and by menacing the communication of the allies with Prague, expected to force them to fall back behind the Elbe into Bohemia.

On the 3th September, the corps under Count Witgenstein and a part of General Kleist's corps, under the orders of General Zeithen, which had advanced through the mountains beyond Peterswalde and Zehista, on the road towards Dresden, were attacked by a very superior force of the enemy, and a very sharp affair took place.

When the enemy began their advance, Count Witgenstein had his head quarters at Pirna. The chief contest during the day was for the village of Dohna, which the allies defended with much bravery and valour; but the enemy bringing up increasing numbers, towards the evening Count Witgenstein determined to fall back and evacuate Dohna. General Zeithen's corps, therefore, was ordered to occupy Pirna in the evening, and Count Witgenstein's corps retired towards Peterswalde.

In this day's action the loss of the Allies

amounted, in killed and wounded, to 1000, that of the enemy was much more considerable.

On the 9th the enemy continued his advance, and the allies retired, fighting every inch of ground, in the mountains; and it now appearing that a very considerable army was advancing, either with a determination to make a general attack, or for the purpose of great demonstration, to cover a retrograde movement, the Austrians who had moved to Aussig and Leutmeritz, on the Elbe, were directed to countermarch, and the allies begun to collect all their forces at Kulm and Toeplitz.

The enemy pressed with greater force on the 10th from the mountains on Kulm and towards Toeplitz; they advanced not only with the columns that followed Count Witgenstein's rear, but also with another very considerable corps by Zurnwalde and Kraufen. At this time the Austrian column had not come into close communication from Aussig and Leutmeritz, and the Russian and Prussian force, in front of Toeplitz, was greatly outnumbered by the enemy. The Allies, however, determined, in the event of the enemy advancing, to give him battle, and dispositions to that effect were accordingly made.

Towards evening a strong detachment of the enemy's light troops got possession of the road which leads through the pass to Altenberg, and drove in the grenadiers of the Russians nearly to the plain below; but as he made use of no cannon, and did not at the same time appear upon the Peterswalde road, there appeared no indication of a serious attack at so late an hour in the day. The allies, however, threw back their left, placing troops and guns all along the foot of a hill, between Kulm and Toeplitz, while the whole army was formed in position of two lines, having their right *appuyé* upon the mountain adjacent to the town; columns of infantry were in reserve on either flank.

In the evening of the 11th the enemy advanced with guns upon the high road, and above a corps of Russians, under Count Pahlen, from Nollendorff nearly into Kulm. The Allies, towards night, received a reinforcement of 25,000 men of the Austrian army, which were instantly placed in position upon the extreme left, a certain distance up the mountains. These troops had marched with little interruption since the morning of the 10th, and during the whole night were in good order and without stragglers.

Every thing indicated a general attack on the

12th, but about mid-day the enemy commenced to retreat from Nollendorff.

At the reconnoissance on the 10th, Buonaparte had personally assisted. On the 11th he had his head quarters at Leibstadt, and on the following day he moved forward to Bareustein, near Altenberg. The plan of the enemy was to have attacked the allies, if he could do so with an evident advantage, if not, to impede their advance, and by menaces gain time either to extricate himself from the dangerous predicament in which he was placed, or to manœuvre the allies out of their position.

On the 15th in the morning, the enemy continued to retire, and Prince Schwartzemberg ordered a general reconnoissance on all sides to be made. The corps of Count Witgenstein and Count Pahlen charged a French column, and cut down several hundred men. The enemy's corps in advance, opposed to Count Pahlen, consisted of 12,000 men, under General Bonnet; they made a good stand at Gotliebe. Six Russian light guns performed great execution, and forced this column to leave their ground. An Austrian corps of 17,000 men, under Count Colloredo, equally reconnoitered the enemy on the side of Barenstein and Brielenau. The head quarters of the enemy

were now removed to Dippolswalde. A partizan corps under General Thielman took possession of Wissenfels, which was occupied by infantry and artillery, and made a general, 40 officers, and 1800 men prisoners.

On the 15th, in the evening, the enemy brought up more troops against Count Pahlen, and as it was not the intention of the allies to engage in a general affair in the mountains and defiles of Saxony, the advanced corps moved back to Nollendorff.

The enemy on the 16th occupied the mountains and heights in front of Nollendorff in great force. In the evening they made an attempt to turn the right of the allies before Kulm, while they also assailed the centre and left. At this affair Buonaparte assisted in person.

Fifteen thousand men were detached to turn the right, 8,000 advanced in front and on the left; about 30,000 men, and 8,000 cavalry in reserve, formed the attack on the part of the enemy. On the 17th, the corps moving on the right of the allies, being concealed by an intense fog, and advancing through thick woods, had succeeded in gaining their flank before its movement was perceived.

While the enemy forced the Russian and Prussian forces from the village of Nollendorff, by very superior force, but were kept in check on the left, General Jerome Colloredo, with a corps of Austrians, fell on the enemy's advanced column, which had gained the right of the allies, and completely defeated it.

The enemy repulsed at all points retired into their position again on the mountains, occupying, however, Nollendorff, whilst the allies took up their old ground and extended themselves across the plain in a semi-circular position.

The loss of the allies in this affair exceeded 1,000 in killed and wounded: that of the enemy was much more considerable, besides several thousand prisoners*.

* The annexed extract of a letter, dated 22d September, from Toeplitz will afford a faithful picture of the distresses of the French.

" Nothing of any consequence has taken place with the armies on this side. No pen, no pencil can draw a picture of the misery which the French prisoners who are brought in present, especially those of the infantry: tattered, without shoes, without stockings, and, in the strictest sense of the word, starved almost to desperation, they come over to us every hour, by 20 or 30 men at a time. Although only two hours before entrusted with the French provisions, they fall on

The following are the Austrian and Prussian Military Reports on these actions.

AUSTRIAN MILITARY REPORT.

Head-Quarters, Toeplitz, Sept. 15, 1813.

The Commander-in-Chief the Prince Swartzenberg, deemed it necessary to make a strong reconnoissance against the enemy, and accordingly detached the corps of the Generals Count Witgenstein and Count Colloredo, which were stationed on the Nollendorff road towards Breitenau; and that of Prince Augustus of Prussia, towards Ebersdorf, upon the enemy's right flank, whilst the Duke of Wurtemberg and General Count Pahlen were to attack his front and left wing. The enemy had already withdrawn his artillery, and defended himself merely with his infantry. The brave General Count Pahlen rapidly attacked it, (without waiting for the other troops,) with the hussar regiment of Isum and Lubinski, by which movement a whole battalion

the morsel of bread offered them so ravenously, that their own assurance of having fasted for three or four days, is quite unnecessary. The most deadly enmity must die away at the sight of these poor wretches: we have seen five French officers come to blows, because they could not agree about an equal division of a loaf of bread, which was given them by a good-natured Cossack to allay their ravenous cravings.

of the enemy was cut down, and another taken prisoner. General Thielman directed his march from Altenberg against Weissenfels, and forced that place, which was defended with infantry and artillery. One general of brigade, one colonel, 37 officers, and 1254 prisoners fell into his hands. Colonel Mensdorf made several hundred prisoners in Wurtzen, between Leipzig and Dresden. Among these is a French courier, who was conveying the post bag of the French army to Paris; several thousand letters, and other important dispatches, were found upon him. Among other particulars, we learn from these letters, that the new guards, and particularly their artillery, had suffered extremely in the battles before Dresden. The Generals Vachot and Sieber have been killed. The Generals Dumontier, Dental, Gros, Boieldieu, Maison, Veen, and Aubert, are severely wounded. All these letters agree in describing the deplorable situation and despair of the French army. The roads from Dresden and Torgau to Erfurt, are crowded with French fugitives and stragglers.

Toeplitz, Sept. 17, 1813, Ten o'Clock at Night.

To-day, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a corps of the enemy's troops advanced upon Nollendorff. The advanced posts retired. The ab-

batis on the high road was abandoned. The Prussian van-guard under General Ziethen, and the Russian vanguard under General Witgenstein, took up a position at Kulm. The engagement began near that place. The thick fog, which covered the whole country, did not allow us to form an exact opinion of the enemy's force. At six o'clock the division of Colloredo, posted in ambush, and which had, with admirable precision, followed all the enemy's movements, debouched upon his flank. General Colloredo had established a battery of twelve-pounders, which entirely enfiladed the highway: as soon as he attacked the French, their route became complete. In the meantime General Meerveldt, who acted in the rear of the enemy, had come up to the church at Nollendorff. Had not the night put an end to the combat, the enemy's army would have been totally destroyed. Nevertheless, their loss must have been immense, as they effected their retreat under a shower of grape shot, while our soldiers pursued them, with great rapidity, as far as the heights. It is not possible as yet to determine the number of prisoners, or of pieces of artillery, that have fallen into our hands. General Kreitzer, who commanded part of the young guards is taken. Our loss appears to have been proportionably small.

The Emperor Napoleon * was upon the heights, and directed this attack, the result of which may be compared to that of the first battle of Nollendorff, except that the enemy's force was at this time less considerable. The village of Arbesau became a prey to the flames in the midst of the combat.

Head quarters at Teepnitz, September 19, 1813.

“The Emperor Napoleon having united on the 16th instant a great part of the remains of the armies which had been opposed to General Blucher and the Prince Royal of Sweden, with the 1st, 2d, and 14th corps d'armée, had advanced at the head of his guards, towards Nollendorff. The statements of the prisoners, and more especially the preparations made by the enemy, left no doubt remaining, that he intended making a serious operation against Bohemia, under the direction of the Emperor in person.

For this purpose, on the 16th, at noon, he caused a column to file off from Nollendorff.

* Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Stewart, in his dispatch of the 19th September, states, that Buonaparte, whilst reconnoitring, had his horse shot under him. This, however, appears to be a mistake.

His Serene Highness the commanding Prince of Schwartzenberg had given orders, that all the advanced posts should fall back into the position at Kulm, and there await the enemy. The villages of Arbesau, Dalisch, Prenitz, and Johnsdorff, were relinquished to him. A lively cannonade commenced. The corps of the Generals of artillery, Count Colloredo, and Meerfeld, defiled by the way of German Neudorff and Reinitz, on the left flank of the enemy, whilst Count Von Witgenstein caused the Prussians, under General Von Ziethen, to advance in masses of infantry on the enemy's front. The enemy shewed continually more masses of soldiers; and every thing for him depended on his gaining ground to debouche.

The cavalry of the guards attacked our batteries with great resolution, whilst the French masses of infantry kept up a murderous fire on all sides.

At this important moment a squadron of Hesse Hombourg hussars, supported by the brave Prussian cavalry, cut into the enemy's ranks, with the valour peculiar to themselves. The Austrian infantry followed them with the utmost coolness.

The enemy was every where forced back and driven in the greatest disorder into the heights of Nollendorff. The French General, Kreutzer, seven pieces of artillery, and a standard, fell into our hands. The number of prisoners taken, amount to more than 2000 men. A thick fog and the darkness of the night preserved the enemy's columns from unavoidable destruction.

It is said that the Emperor Napoleon was in the midst of them; and, according to reports of the prisoners, he had a horse wounded under him.

According to the French bulletins, the French army is victorious, and advancing at all points. The fact is, that it has for the greater part retired from the right bank of the Elbe, and has hitherto made three endeavours to penetrate into Bohemia, but which have all been attended with the destruction of these advanced corps.

All the intelligence received concerning the condition of the French armies in the mineral mountains (Erzgebirge) concur in stating, that they suffer the most dreadful privations; that they daily lose hundreds of horses for want of forage, and that it supports itself on horse-flesh.

His Royal Highness the Grand Prince Constantine was, during the fight, with the vanguard, and in a continual shower of bullets.

General Count Witgenstein, the Duke of Wurtemberg, the Generals of artillery, Counts Colloredo and Meerfeldt, General Von Ziethen, Lieut. Field-Marshal Aloys Von Lichtenstein, the Lieutenant-Colonels Semony, Lopste, and Czorich, the latter of whom could act with great effect from the commencement of the action, the Major Louis Geypert, and Captain Doery, had, in particular, opportunities of distinguishing themselves.

The three armies again fought on this day, as fraternally united, and animated by the same spirit.

His Imperial Majesty on the night after the battle sent to the General of artillery, Count Colloredo, the cross of the military order of St. George, of the third class; and to the Lieutenant Field-Marshal Prince Aloys Von Lichtenstein, a golden sword of honour, set with diamonds, and an inscription on the same.

According to intelligence just received from

Dantzic, the parallels before that fortress are already opened."

On the 19th of September the enemy remained in position at Peterswalde, and Buonaparte slept at Pirna. On the following day, the 20th, the enemy retired still further towards Dresden, and every disposition seemed to be made for a retreat on that capital. The object of Buonaparte was evidently to avoid a general battle, except under the most favourable circumstances, and to wait till he was reinforced by the great levies which were at this period being made throughout France; by which he would be enabled to cope with a greater chance of success against the superior numbers of the enemy.

A vigorous and decisive line of action was therefore the only one that the allies could pursue, to obtain the grand object they professed to have in view. The concentrated situation of Buonaparte gave him a decided superiority at any point which might be urgently threatened. This the allies had perceived. The Austro-Russian army had advanced, and been repeatedly obliged to retire from before Dresden; and the Silesian army, in like manner, had advanced from the other side of the Elbe only to retreat.

Thus the allies, although far superior in numerical force to the French, had not acquired any immediate or material advantage, that might be decisive of the fate of the campaign; and a general concentration of their principal forces seemed the only step which would enable them to profit of their numbers, and prevent an indefinite duration of the war, which would render its issue extremely doubtful.

After serious consideration on the part of the allied commanders, it was determined that their main armies should cross the Elbe. General Benningen *, with a Russian reinforcement of

* The animated address of this gallant chief to his soldiers deserves particular notice.—

“Soldiers of the army of Poland!

“The armistice is at an end, and you are again to march against the enemy. New laurels call you to the field of honour on a foreign soil, and Europe again impatiently expects your most powerful exertions, that she may then with justice call you the Creators of the world's repose. This wished-for epoch is not far distant; and God, the protector of the Russian arms, evidently supports the champions of the good cause, and gives the insolent and untameable enemy a prize to the vengeance of their swords. The French army now consists only of the remains of the remnant that fled, and which, as witnesses of the destruction of the innumerable heaps of those killed in Russia, could only serve to carry terror into

40,000, was now moving into Bohemia by his left, and rapidly advancing to Toeplitz, at which

their own homes, and to inform France how detrimental for her was the war against the Russians in their own country, and how contrary to her interest.

“ Powers that were in alliance with our enemy discovered how vastly detrimental that alliance was to them, and have accordingly forsaken it. Even Austria now combats in conjunction with us. Another victory, and the baleful influence of this proud and haughty foe will be annihilated.

“ You, old warriors!—your courage, so often tried—your attachment to religion, the love for our Monarch and our native country, which you have so often sealed with your blood, leave me no occasion to exhort you to new exertions; and I have no doubt but that every step you take will lead forward to glory. Never will you forget what you owe to your country, and what it has a right to expect from you. And you, young warriors! called upon from the bosom of your happy native country, to follow the same course, prove, by your actions, that you are worthy of bearing the name of Russians.

“ The first lesson of beating the enemy was learnt by you last year in your own homes, and at the side of all that was dear to you : before you were acquainted with what it is to be a soldier, you already performed its duties ; and, placed in the ranks of the defenders of our country, your blood flowed in streams. I rejoice in the army which I have the honour to command, to find warriors who have fought under my command in the last war against France, which will for ever be memorable in the annals of the wars of Russia, and which

he was to be stationed, for the purpose of effectually covering Bohemia, and to observe Dresden. Marshal Blucher was to cross the Elbe above Dresden, in conjunction with the Prince Royal of Sweden; whilst Prince Schwarzenberg, who was at Toeplitz, on being relieved by the reinforcement under General Benningsen, was to advance through Saxony, in the direction of Leipzig, and form a junction with the Prince Royal of Sweden and Marshal Blucher, who were moving from the opposite side. The campaign now assumed that awful and portentous character, which the magnitude of the cause at issue, the vast forces arrayed on both sides, and the vehement passions embarked in the contest must naturally have given rise to.

then put our country in security against the inroads of the enemy.

“ The happiness which falls to my lot of being still amongst you, assures me of fresh victories. The world has learnt what the Russian can perform on his native soil; but may it again learn how unanimously he acts with his allies, and with what enthusiasm he endeavours, before any thing else, to deserve the name of a true warrior.

(Signed)

“ The General and Commander-in-Chief of the army of Poland,

“ **Baron BANNINGSEN,**”

The following official bulletins were issued at the head quarters of the Austro-Russian army:

“ Toepnitz, Sept. 19, 1813. ”

The Imperial and Royal Major-General Baron Scheither has executed the order of marching to Freyberg with that skill and valour which are peculiar to him, and which are generally acknowledged. On the 17th, in the evening, he, without attracting notice, established himself near Bertzdorf, in the vicinity of Freyberg, and thus on the 18th, in the morning, appeared unexpectedly before the town. The enemy had blocked it up, and had occupied all the gates with infantry. General Scheither ordered several detachments to advance, by circuitous routes, against the gates of Meissen and Dohna, while he himself led the chief column against the gate of Erbisdorf. The enemy defended themselves obstinately; the gate of Erbisdorf was at length forced, some detachments of horse galloped immediately into the town, and after a short resistance made the garrison prisoners. The General of brigade Brune, 20 officers of the staff, and others of rank, 400 mounted hussars, and 228 infantry, fell into our hands. Our whole loss consists in one man killed, and three wounded yagers. General Scheither extols the distinguished conduct of his

troops of all descriptions: he particularly mentions the 7th battalion of yagers. Colonel Von Vayder and the first Lieutenant Angermayer, of this battalion, Captains Devaux and Waesthoff, of the regiment of Vincent light horse, and the first Lieutenant Martini, of the general staff, have especially behaved with great bravery."

*" Head Quarters, Toeplitz,
Sept. 19, 1813.*

Of the engagement on the 17th inst. which redounded so much to the honour of the allied arms, the following particulars remain yet to be recorded. Buonaparte had united to the 1st, 2d, and 14th corps d'armée a great part of those troops which were left to him out of the sanguinary and disastrous battles fought with General Blucher and with the Prince Royal of Sweden, and had, at the head of his guards, advanced as far as Nollendorff. That all his views were directed to the object of gaining ground, and of pushing forward on the road of Nollendorff as far as possible, could easily be inferred, from the impetuosity with which the movement of his troops was executed against Arbesan, Kninitz, Tellisch, and Porsdorf. The cavalry of the French guards attacked the batteries with great resolution, while the French infantry kept up on all sides a murderous fire. Buonaparte is said

to have been in the midst of the columns, and, according to the information of the prisoners, a horse was wounded under him. Owing to the dispositions made in the allied army, and to the bravery with which the troops of all description executed them, the plans of Buonaparte were again frustrated, and his army were dislodged from all the positions which they had gained in the plain, and were driven back upon the heights of Nollendorff in dreadful confusion. His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine was, during the battle, in the van guard, and in the midst of the greatest shower of musket balls. The Generals Count Witgenstein and the Duke of Wurtemberg, Field-Marsals Count Merveldt and Colloredo, General Ziethen, Field-Marshal Lieutenant Prince Aloysius Lichtenstein, Lieutenant-Colonels Simony, Loschi, and Csorits, which latter found an opportunity of being very active in the beginning of the battle; Major Lewis Geppert and Captain Dory have particularly distinguished themselves on this day. His Imperial Majesty of Russia sent, as early as on the evening after the battle, the military order of St. George of the third class to Field-Marshal Count Colloredo, and a gold sword of honour, ornamented with an inscription in brilliants, to Field-Marshal Lieutenant Prince Aloysius Lichtenstein. All the troops of the three

- allied armies have again, in fraternal concord, animated by one and the same spirit, and with laudable emulation, fought for the success of the great common cause. Yesterday every thing remained quiet, and up to ten o'clock this morning, the enemy has not made any further demonstration. According to the French bulletins, the French army is victorious at all points, and is advancing. In point of fact they have, for the most part, been compelled to abandon the right bank of the Elbe; and the attempt, already thrice repeated, of penetrating into Bohemia, has every time had no other effect than the discomfiture and destruction of the troops employed. All accounts agree in stating, that the French army in the Saxon Erzgebirge is a prey to the most dreadful privations; that they daily, from want of forage, lose hundreds of horses; and that the men, to satisfy the cravings of hunger, are obliged to have recourse to horse-flesh."

It is now necessary to revert to the operations of the Prince Royal of Sweden.*

* About this period the Prince Royal of Sweden addressed the annexed letter to Buonaparte. This is a document which every one must feel gratified in reading: it breathes a spirit of

On the 21st September, at the break of day, two Saxon officers appeared at the Swedish ad-

the highest dignity, and is a master-piece in point of composition. It must, undoubtedly, ensure to the Prince Royal no less praise for pure and chastened feeling, than for clear and lofty views of policy. The Crown Prince expresses in beautiful language, a manly sorrow for the evils which Buonaparte has inflicted on France; and whilst he entreats him to be contented with that kingdom, he avows that he has taken the field to drive him, if he will not retire peaceably, behind the Rhine.

Copy of a Letter from His Royal Highness the Prince Royal to Buonaparte.

"As long as your Imperial Majesty acted, or caused others to act against me only directly, I deemed it proper to oppose to you nothing but calmness or silence; but now, when the note of the Duke of Bassano to M. d'Ohson endeavours to throw between the King and me the same firebrand of discord which facilitated to your Majesty the entrance into Spain, all ministerial relations having been broken, I address myself directly to you, for the purpose of reminding you of the faithful and open conduct of Sweden, even in the most difficult times.

To the communications which M. Signeul was charged to make, by order of your Imperial Majesty, the King caused it to be replied, that Sweden, convinced that it was only to you, Sire, that she owed the loss of Finland, could never believe in your friendship for her, unless you procured Norway to be given to her, to indemnify her for the mischief which your policy had caused her.

With regard to all that is contained in the note of the Duke

vanced posts, before Worlitz, with information that a battalion, to which they belonged, would

of Bassano, respecting the invasion of Pomerania, and the conduct of the French privateers, facts speak for themselves; and on comparing the dates, it will be seen, whether your Majesty or the Swedish Government are correct.

A hundred Swedish ships had been captured, and more than 200 seamen put in irons, when this Government saw itself compelled to cause a pirate to be siezed, who, under the French flag, entered our very ports to carry off our ships, and to insult our confidence in treaties.

The Duke of Bassano says, that your Majesty did not provoke the war with Russia; and yet, Sire, your Majesty passed the Niemen with 400,000 men.

From the moment when your Majesty plunged into the interior of that empire, the issue was no longer doubtful. The Emperor Alexander and the King, already, in the month of August, foresaw the termination of the campaign, and its prodigious results: all military combinations seemed to guarantee that your Majesty would be a prisoner. *You* escaped that danger, Sire; but your army, the *elite* of France, of Germany, and of Italy, exists no more! There lie, unburied, the brave men who served France at Fleurus—Frenchmen who conquered in Italy—who survived the burning clime of Egypt—and who fixed victory under your colours at Marengo, at Austerlitz, Jena, and Friedland!

May your soul be softened, Sire, at this heart-rending picture; but should it be necessary to complete the effect, recollect also the death of more than a million of Frenchmen lying

come over to the side of the allies. The Prince Royal of Sweden sent Colonel Bjorniotierna, ac-

on the field of honour, victims of the wars which your Majesty has undertaken.

Your Majesty invokes your rights to the friendship of the King! Permit me to remind you, Sire, of the little value your Majesty attached to it, at times when a reciprocity of sentiment would have been very useful to Sweden. When the King, after having lost Finland, wrote to your Majesty to beg you to preserve for Sweden the Isles of Aland, you replied to him, "apply to the Emperor Alexander—he is great and generous;" and to fill up the measure of your indifference, you caused it to be inserted in the official journal (*Moniteur* of the 21st of September, 1810) at the moment of my departure for Sweden, that there had been an *interregnum* in that kingdom, during which the English were carrying on their commerce with impunity.

The King broke off from the coalition of 1792, because it was the object of that coalition to partition France, and he would have no hand in the dismemberment of that fine monarchy: he was led to that measure, a monument of his political wisdom, as much by his attachment to the French people, as by a wish to heal the wounds of the kingdom. That wise and virtuous policy, founded on the principle that every nation has a right to govern itself by its own laws, its usages, and its own will, is the very same which regulates him at the present moment.

Your system, Sire, would interdict to nations the exercise of that right which they have received from nature—that of trading with each other, of mutually assisting each other, of

accompanied by some hussars, to the front of the battalion to give it a reception, when its com-

corresponding and living in peace; and yet the very existence of Sweden depends upon an extension of commercial relations, without which she would be insufficient for her own subsistence.

Far from perceiving in the conduct of the King any change of system, every enlightened and impartial man will find in it nothing but the continuation of a just and steady policy, which was manifested at a period when the Sovereigns coalesced against the liberty of France; and which is now pursued with energy, at a time when the French government continues to conspire against the liberty of nations and of Sovereigns.

I know the good dispositions of the Emperor Alexander, and of the Cabinet of St. James's towards peace—the calamities of the continent demand it, and your Majesty ought not to spurn it. Possessed of the finest monarchy upon earth, would you be always extending its limits; and transmit to an arm less powerful than yours, the wretched inheritance of interminable wars? Will not your Majesty apply yourself to the healing of the wounds inflicted by a revolution, of which there is nothing left to France but the recollections of its military glory, and real calamities within its interior? Sire, the lessons of history repel the idea of an universal monarchy; and the sentiment of independence may be deadened, but cannot be effaced from the heart of nations. May your Majesty weigh all these considerations, and at last really think of that general peace, the profaned name of which has caused so much blood to flow. I was born, sire, in that fine France which you govern;—its glory and prosperity can never be indifferent to me: But without ceasing to form wishes for its happiness, I will

mandèr, * in the name of the whole battalion, the first of the King's regiment, declared that, it re-

defend with all the powers of my soul, both the rights of the people who invited me, and the honour of the Sovereign who has condescended to call me his son. In this contest between the liberty of the world and oppression, I will say to the Swedes—"I fight for you, and with you; and the good wishes of all free nations will accompany our efforts."

In politics, sire, neither friendship nor hatred has place—there are only duties to fulfil towards the nations whom Providence has summoned us to govern: their laws and their privileges are the blessings which are dear to them; and if, in order to preserve them, one is compelled to renounce old connections and family affections, the prince who wishes to perform his duty, can never hesitate which course to adopt.

The Duke of Bassano announces, that your Majesty will avoid the *éclat* of a rupture; but, sire, was it not your Majesty who interrupted our commercial relations, by ordering the capture of Swedish vessels in the bosom of peace? Was it not the rigour of your orders which forbid us every kind of communication with the continent for three years, and which, since that period, caused more than fifty Swedish vessels to be detained at Wismar, Rostock, and other ports of the Baltic.

The Duke of Bassano adds, that your Majesty will never change your system, and will consider this as a civil war; which indicates that your Majesty means to retain Swedish Pomerania, and will not renounce the hope of giving law to Sweden, and thus degrading, without running any risk, the Swedish name

* Major Von Bunau.

quested to fight under the standard of the Prince Royal, for the liberty of Germany.

The annexed address to the Saxon soldiers, on

and character. By the phrase "civil war," you doubtless mean a war between allies; but we know the fate to which you destine them.

If the events which have occurred for these four months past have induced you to throw upon your generals the disarming and the sending of the Swedish troops of Pomerania as prisoners of war into France, it will not be so easy to find a pretext to shew that your Majesty never wished to confirm the judgments of the Council of Prizes; and that you did not make particular exceptions against Sweden, even when that tribunal decided in our favour. Besides, Sire, no one in Europe will misunderstand the blame which you throw upon your generals.

The note of the King's minister for foreign affairs, and the answer which M. de Cabre returned on the 4th of January 1812, will prove to you, Sire, that his Majesty had even anticipated your wishes, by setting at liberty all the crews of the privateers. The government afterwards carried its consideration so far, as to send back some Portuguese, Algerines, and Negroes, who, taken on board the same privateers, called themselves the subjects of your Majesty. There could not be the slightest reason, therefore, why your Majesty should not have ordered the return of the Swedish officers and soldiers, and yet they still groan under confinement.

With regard to the threats contained in the note of the Duke of Bassano, and the 40,000 men whom your Majesty intends

the right bank of the Elbe, was made by the commandant of this battalion.

“ Soldiers!

“ You who, since the occurrences of the 6th September, have been separated from your parties, would not return to them, because that you would no longer be made the implements of the tyranny under which your country suffers, feel likewise that it is unworthy of you to wander about in the woods, and become burthensome to the farmer, to whose safety and protection you do not contribute, by making demands on him which he cannot satisfy. Have you fully determined (and who can blame you for it?) not to return to the army, which is in alliance with the French; and do you believe that the time is near approach-

giving to Denmark, I do not think it becomes me to enter into discussions on these subjects, and the rather because I doubt very much whether the King of Denmark can avail himself of that succour.

With regard to my personal ambition—it is lofty I acknowledge it; it has for its object to serve the cause of humanity, and to secure the independence of the Scandinavian Peninsula: to attain that end, I confide in the justice of that cause which the King has commanded me to defend, upon the perseverance of the nation, and the fidelity of its Allies.

(Signed)

CHARLES JOHN.

ing when the yoke of tyranny will be broken, and the neck of our country be freed from the foot of its oppressors ; when your parents, brethren, relations, and friends, will no longer be tributary, with their sweat and blood, to those foreigners? Take, then, courage and will to seize the advantage of this period, and fight in the cause of liberty and of your fellow citizens, which is your own, with the armies of the noble nations who are shedding their blood in and for Germany.

Already have a number of your allies and comrades, of the troops of the Confederation of the Rhine, entered the ranks of those who defend our common cause, who are fighting for the liberation of Germany ; and, according to intelligence received, the Bavarian and Wurtemberg army may, perhaps at this moment, have shaken off the French alliance ; and on the 23d of this month, the Saxon battalion of Koenig, whose commander is the undersigned, had already separated itself from the corps of Regnier, and joined the Swedish army.

Here, under the protection and command of the illustrious Prince Royal of Sweden, who was known and adored by you in the Austrian campaign as the Prince of Ponte Corvo, and as your commander, to whom you were bound by the ties

of the most lively attachment and gratitude; who praised your valliant exertions on the days of the 5th and 6th of June, 1809, and who will now shew you a nobler point of view, and give you more suitable employment. The battalion of **Koenig forms** here the first battalion of a Saxon Legion, which we expect will be joined to the Saxon troops.

Return then here, to us; your comrades!— Assemble here, where you will again find the greater part of your captive brethren in arms, to carry them against the enemies of German liberty; and the gratitude of your countrymen, the blessings of your parents, and the happiness of your families, will reward you.

Officers who read this address, and who had earlier quitted the service, or who possibly were led by accident into those parts, even to them does the sacred cause of humanity appeal; and to them likewise is the road now opened for following their noble desire."

Six Swedish gun-boats, under the command of Captain Kruger, cannonaded the town of **Stettin**, the suburb of **Dauern**, and the batteries which connect both these places, with good effect. On the 26th August, the guns at **Dauern** had been

dismounted. On the 30th, the gate was broke down by cannon shot; and, on the 1st of September, the fire was directed against the town itself, which soon compelled it to surrender.

General Bulow, to whom was entrusted the siege of Wittenberg, in order to draw off the attention of the garrison from the side where trenches were opened, bombarded that place from the opposite side. At two o'clock in the afternoon of the 24th, he caused the suburbs to be attacked, and which was attended with complete success. The suburbs were taken, and the enemy driven back on all points. In the night between the 24th and 25th, the trenches were opened on the side of Luthersbrunn. The bombardment commenced on the same night, and several places were set on fire. The fire continued from 10 o'clock in the evening till five in the morning. At the same time a second parallel was opened on the side of the castle. In the night between the 27th and 28th, the town was on fire in several places: a tower of the castle was on fire, and fell in; and exclusive of bombs which were continually played on the place, rockets were likewise used under the direction of a distinguished British officer, afterwards killed at Leipzig, Captain Bogue.

The Prince Royal now attempted to pass the Elbe at Rosslau, and part of his force had actually crossed, when Marshal Ney was enabled to collect such strength as to oblige his Royal Highness to retire to the other side.

An expedition under General Tchernicheff, who, for the purpose of harrassing the enemy, and cutting off his supplies, had been directed to make an inroad to Cassel, the capital of the new Kingdom of Westphalia, was attended with brilliant success. In this expedition General Tchernicheff displayed the greatest military talents; and, after three actions, he entered Cassel on the 30th September by capitulation.

He marched on the 24th to Eisleben, the 25th to Rosslau, and avoiding a Westphalian corps under the orders of General Bastineller, posted at Heiligenstadt, he made a lateral movement, passed through Sondershausen, and arrived on the 26th, in the evening, at Muhlhausen. Thence he marched in one day to Cassel. The King, Jerome Buonaparte, received notice of his arrival only two hours before. Investing the city on every side, he ordered the Cossacks, and the hus-sars of Izum, to attack the enemy's battalions, stationed at Bettenhausen, with six pieces of cannon. By a brilliant charge, the guns were taken,

the enemy dispersed, and more than 400 prisoners made. The fugitives were pursued into the city; but as the streets were barricaded the Russians at length fell back.

Jerome collected two battalions of guards and a thousand horse, and fled by the road leading to Frankfort. Colonel Benkendorff charged four squadrons of light horse, forming part of the escort, not one of whom escaped; he took 250 men and 10 officers. General Tchernicheff was then apprised that General Bastineller was advancing against Cassel. He marched, during the night of the 28th, upon Melzulgen, in order to meet him, with his entire force. The hostile corps dispersed; no more than 20 cuirassiers and two guns were taken. The troops that followed the King dispersed in like manner; more than 300 of them joined General Tchernicheff, and marched with him on the 30th against Cassel. He made use of the artillery captured from the enemy, and cannonaded the town. The Leipzig gate, with the cannon planted there, was carried by Colonel Benkendorff. At that moment General Tchernicheff offered terms of capitulation to the General of Division Alix. He obtained a free passage for the French and Westphalian troops, with their arms and military baggage. These troops were to be escorted, by Cossacks, two miles from

Castel. The city was occupied on the evening of the 30th by the Russians; and the joy of the inhabitants was beyond all description. The greater part of the Westphalian troops ranged themselves under the banners of the Allies; and the concussion given to the kingdom of Westphalia was of the most violent description.*

In the mean time Marshal Blücher advanced with the greater part of his army from the environs of Bautzen to Elster, and though he had to carry with him pontoons, he marched with such rapidity as to reach in three days the latter place. After passing the Elbe, he attacked the 4th corps of the enemy's army, commanded by General Bertrand, on the 3d of October, near Wittenberg, routed and drove it from all its entrenchments, and took six guns, seventy harnessed caissons, and 1000 prisoners.

The moment the Prince Royal of Sweden heard of the above movement of the Silesian army, His Royal Highness resolved on carry-

* It was at this period, as the Prince Royal, in his 21st bulletin, justly observed, "that the North of Germany was to justify the hopes which Europe entertained of its patriotism, and of the courage of its inhabitants."

ing, with the utmost expedition, the whole force under his command to cross at Rossau and Acken.

About this period a treaty with Bavaria was signed, which opened new lines of communication to the south. By this treaty Bavaria not only dissolved the alliance that united her to France, but she agreed that her armies in conjunction with Austria should co-operate for the attainment of a general peace. This defection produced another change in the plans of Napoleon, and he determined on concentrating his forces at and near Leipzig.

The following declaration, which was now made by the King of Bavaria, explains the causes which induced him to join at this period the allies, in a war with Buonaparte, after having co-operated with the latter for eight years, and aided his projects by every means in his power :

DECLARATION.

“ Every one knows the relations which for eight years past have bound Bavaria to France, as well as the motives which occasioned them, and the conscientious good faith with which the King has fulfilled their conditions. .

Other States gradually joined themselves to the first ally of the French empire. This junction of Sovereigns took the form of an union, of such nature as the German history exhibits more than one example.

The act of confederation, signed at Paris, on the 12th of July, 1806, although imperfect, stipulated the mutual conditions which were to exist between the confederated States and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, as protector of this alliance.

The foundation of this treaty on both sides was the interest of both parties, none other could exist; for otherwise this act of confederation would have been nothing else than an act of unconditional submission, meanwhile, the French government appears to have considered it absolutely in that light, because that, in every act which followed on that solemn contract, it never took retrospect in application of the fundamental points, which rendered the continental war mutual to the several contracting parties, neither the spirit nor the intent which presided in its tenor, but gave to it, at her own pleasure, the most extended explanation; she required, at her own will, the military forces of the confederates,

for wars which were totally foreign to their interests, and the motives for which had not been previously intimated to them.

Bavaria, which considered France as a main support for her preservation, but whose principles, nevertheless, caused her the most serious apprehensions, reflected on, and fulfilled all her obligations to France, with the most unbounded zeal and integrity; no sacrifice to her seemed too great to fulfil the wishes of her ally, and to contribute to the restoration of the continental peace, which was stated to be the end of these renewed undertakings.

When the Emperor Napoleon had, in the year 1812, determined on the war against Russia, he demanded of Bavaria to come forward with the maximum of her contingent. This war was undeniably entirely foreign to the interests of Bavaria, it was painful to her, in every respect, to suffer her troops to march against a State which had always been her friend, and for a long time past was the guarantee of her independence, and against a Sovereign who is allied to the royal family by a double tie of consanguinity. Already had the French ministry expressed themselves in the most alarming terms, and even proclaimed them in diplomatic documents in the face

of Europe. These expressions aimed at nothing less than to represent the Confederate States in such a light as if they were the vassals of France, and their Princes bound under punishment of felony, to do every thing which his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon might think proper to require of them.

Notwithstanding the alarm which the expression of such principles must necessarily cause, Bavaria still resolved, as she had no point of law to support, to let 30,000 men of her troops join the French army. The unexampled misfortunes which distinguished that campaign are too well known to repeat the distressing portrait of it here. The whole Bavarian army, including a reinforcement of 8000 men, which joined it in the month of October, was destroyed.

There are but few families that were not put into mourning by that dreadful catastrophe; and what was still more painful to his Majesty's paternal heart was, that so much blood had been shed in a cause which was not the cause of the nation.—Meanwhile, preparations were made for a new campaign, and Bavaria, which was only the more steadfast to her ally in proportion to his being unfortunate; made no hesitation in replacing the weak remains of 38,000 Bavarians

who had fought under the French standards, by a new division.

At the commencement of the campaign, glorious prospects crowned the so often victorious arms of the Emperor Napoleon. Germany, and all Europe, believed that, as the Emperor now found himself in a condition, wherein he might shew his moderation, without exposing himself to any suspicion of weakness, he would have accepted the mediation which Austria, from the most wise and generous motives, offered for the purpose of procuring peace to the world, or at least to the continent. This hope was destroyed. On the contrary, she saw the number of her enemies increase, by the powerful coalition of Austria to the coalition already formed against the Emperor Napoleon. From this moment the situation of Bavaria became very critical. The energy of the Bavarian government, and the attachment of a nation which considers no sacrifice heavy when it is necessary to prove their love to an adored Sovereign, had already, as by a magic stroke created a new army, which marched towards the borders on the side of Austria. But the French army, to which the Emperor had given the name of "the army of observation of Bavaria," and which was assembling in the vicinity of Wurtzburg, and in the

surrounding territory, instead of supporting the Bavarian army, suddenly received another destination.

In this critical situation, the Emperor did not even deign to bestow on his most faithful ally, the least consideration of means for his protection. Nay, more, the second army of observation, which was to assemble under the command of Marshal Augereau, was not formed, and its weak stem which was still at Wurtzburg, totally disappeared.

Being in this manner totally deserted, his Majesty would have infringed on the most sacred of all his duties, had he not yielded to the wishes of his faithful subjects, which were daily more loudly expressed. The Sovereigns allied against France did not neglect to inform the Bavarian government of the principles of moderation which animated them, and to assure it of their formal guarantee of the integrity of the kingdom of Bavaria and its full borders, as at that time, on condition of the King's joining his warlike powers to their's, not to carry on a war of ambition or aggrandizement against France, but to secure the independence of the German nations, and of the States of which it consists, and to prevail on the Emperor Napoleon to sign an honourable

peace. His Majesty could not have given a refusal to such proposals without becoming criminal to his own subjects, and being blind to the sacred principles on which only their welfare can be founded. In full confidence in such open and generous offers, he has therefore resolved to accept them in their full extent, and to conclude an alliance with the three Princes against the extensive views which France has shewn to entertain, and for the good effects of which his Majesty will use his utmost endeavours.

His Majesty wishes that a speedy peace may soon restore the relations which he would not now have relinquished, had not the illegal extension of a power, which grew every day more insupportable, rendered it his duty to take the steps and form the alliance he has done.

From henceforward, united in interest and sentiments with his high powerful allies, his Royal Bavarian Majesty would neglect no means which may contribute to draw closer the ties which bind him to them.

Munich, 17th October, 1813.

The Prince Royal now conceived that a movement of the whole allied force to the left bank of the Saale would oblige the enemy either to

come to a general battle, or that it would be the most effectual mode to embarrass and harass his retreat, if he should determine on a measure which the combined movements of all the allied armies on his flanks and on all his communications seemed to render indispensable.

Buonaparte had manœuvred from Dresden, with a large corps of cavalry on the right, and all his infantry on the left bank of the Elbe, as far down as Archlau : a strong demonstration of 20 or 30,000 men was made from Torgau towards the point of Elster, on the 8th, where General Blücher passed, probably with a design of menacing that General, and forcing him to re-pass the river. The bold determination of the Allies was not, however, to be arrested by demonstration, and the whole army of Blücher, being now in close communication with that of the Prince Royal, the former marched from Dubon to Jesnitz, on the 9th, and passed the Mulda ; and the Prince Royal concentrated his forces between Zorbig, Radegast, and Bitterfeld. On the 10th, General Blücher moved from Jesnitz to Zorbig, and the armies of Silesia and the North of Germany were here assembled ; the determination being taken to pass the Saale, orders were issued in the night, and General Blücher moved with the Silesian army to pass

the river at Wettin, bridges being constructed for that purpose. General Bulow,* with his corps d'armée, was in like manner to pass at Wettin; General Winzingerode, with the Russians, at Rothenburg; and the Prince Royal, with the Swedes, at Alsleben and Bernburg. The whole allied force was then to place itself in order of battle, with its left on the Saale, waiting the further developement of the enemy's movements. General Bulow's corps, and General Winzingerode's corps, after passing the river, were to form the right of the Silesian army, and the Swedes to be in reserve or second line. Each corps d'armée was directed to form in three lines. General Woronzoff, who formed General Winzingerode's advanced guard at Halle, was to be regulated in his movements by the attempts of the enemy, and fall back on the forces passing at Wettin, if he should be attacked by superior numbers, but otherwise to retain Halle as long as possible. By these bold and decided movements, the points of passage on the Elbe, by which the armies had passed, were abandoned, and were to be destroyed, if necessary; and other bridges were prepared below

* The third Prussian corps d'armée was placed under the command of General Bulow, whilst the blockade of Wittenberg was entrusted to General Thumen, who had successfully besieged Spandau.

Magdeburg in case of need. The corps of observation, under General Thumen, before Wittenburg, of about 6,000 men, in the event of the enemy forcing a passage there for the purpose of *alongjéing* the right bank of the Elbe, and returning by Magdeburg, had orders to retire on General Tauenzien, who, with 10,000 men was to remain at Dessau, and, according to circumstances, either to manœuvre on the right bank against any possible effort of the enemy's, or by forced marches strengthen, in case of need, the armies assembled on the Saale. Information now arrived at the Prince Royal's head-quarters, that General Platow, with his cossacks, were at Pegau; Generals Kleist and Witgenstein, with the advance of the grand army of Bohemia approaching Altenburg, and the communications seemed to be established behind the rear of the French army. Information was still vague of the movements of the enemy; but accounts were brought in on the evening of the 10th, that he was moving troops from the different points of Lutzen and Wurtzen to Leipzig, and it was added, that Buonaparte was expected to arrive there on the 10th. His force between Dresden and Leipzig, exclusive of garrisons, at the highest calculation, was at this period, 180,000 men: that of the Silesian army 65,000, and that of

the Prince Royal 60,000, with 600 pieces of artillery.

The operations of the allied armies were on the grandest and most decisive scale. The Mulda, the Elster, and the Saale were passed, and the allies by leaving their own territories uncovered, now interposed their main strength between Buonaparte and the French dominions.

Buonaparte was placed in a situation where he could no longer delay some plan of active operations. He was necessitated to quit Dresden, and it was expected that he would have concentrated his whole force upon Leipzig, and the line of the Saale, by which movement he might have intercepted the communication between two principal divisions of the allied armies, and thus have been enabled to maintain himself for a time in his new position. Instead of adopting this line of conduct, Buonaparte seems to have been hurried on by a fatality which was to completely involve him in ruin. He determined to cross the Elbe, and by extending his forces along the opposite bank, from Dresden to Magdeburg, he expected to successfully push detached corps into the centre of Prussia, and even upon Berlin. But, however successful these operations

might have been in the direction they were pursued, still Buonaparte afforded by them time for the allied armies to unite themselves in his rear, and with an immense concentrated force to crush his inferior numbers in every action that could follow material to the main object of the war.

Buonaparte having arranged his plan of operations, on the 7th of October, set out from Dresden, preceded by the greater part of his army, and directed his march upon Wittenberg and the bridges by which the Swedish and Prussian army had crossed. He seized upon Dessau, the works and bridge of Rosslau, detached two corps of his army upon Wittenberg, and caused General Thamen, who commanded the blockade of the fortress, to be attacked. That General, after a valiant defence, fell back upon the corps of General Tauenzien, who had re-crossed the Elbe.

The enemy immediately marched upon Rosslau, and attacked General Tauenzien, who, in conformity to his instructions, made a retrograde movement to cover Berlin. The enemy moved upon Acken with the design of destroying the bridge. The allied troops posted on the right bank defended the approaches of certain batteries

scarcely completed, but were, at length, forced to return to the left bank of the river, carrying with them some boats that composed the bridge.

The raising the blockade of Wittenberg, and the retreat of General Tauenzien upon Berlin, excited the utmost alarm in that capital; and the Prince Royal and Marshal Blucher perceived the necessity of making a change in their plan of operations, although the unexpected movements of Buonaparte could not, to any extent, seriously affect the issue of the cause.

On the 13th, the army of the Prince Royal of Sweden recrossed the Saale, and moved upon Cothen, with the design of following the march of Buonaparte's army, and of attacking it. Intelligence had been received that the 4th and 7th corps, of the 2d corps of cavalry, were upon the right bank of the Elbe, the 11th corps at Wittenberg, the 3d at Dessau, and the old and young guards at Duben. The Duke of Ragusa was at Delitzsch. The enemy, the same evening, attacked the town of Acken. The division of the Prince of Hesse Hombourg moved in that direction; but General Hirschfeldt had already succeeded in repulsing that part of the 3d French corps which had made the attack.

The bridge of Acken was already re-established, and every precaution made to cross the Elbe by main force, when accounts arrived that Buonaparte had caused several corps of his army to retrograde, and had re-assembled his troops between Duben and Wurtzen.

The presence, however, of two corps between Dessau, Wittenberg, and Duben, excited a suspicion that the enemy intended to strike a grand blow, after having changed his plans. But being continually watched, all his movements were ascertained, and those of the army of the North of Germany were regulated accordingly.

On the 14th Marshal Blucher moved his head quarters to Gros Kugal, pushing his advance on the great road to Leipzig, and occupying the villages on each side of it. The enemy was in force in his front, still holding Deblitsch and Bitterfeld, with some troops along the Mulda. The Prince Royal of Sweden issued orders to march to Halle in the night of the 14th; but when his troops were in march, he took up his head quarters at Sylbitz, and placed the Swedish army with its right at Wettin, and the left near Petersberg. General Bulow occupied the centre of his line between Petersberg and Oppin,

and the corps of Winzingerode was on the left at Zorbig.

Marshal Blücher found the enemy's forces, consisting of the 4th, 6th, and 7th corps of the French army, and great part of the guard, under Marshals Marmont and Ney, and General Bertrand, occupying a line with their right at Freyroda, and their left at Lindenthal. The country is open, and very favourable for cavalry, around these latter villages; but the enemy was posted strong in front of a wood of some extent, near Radefeld; and behind it the ground is more intersected: generally speaking, however, it is open, and "adapted to all arms." *

The disposition of attack of the Silesian army was as follows: the corps of General Langeron was to attack and carry Freyroda, and then Radefeld, having the corps of General Sacken in reserve. The corps d'armée of General D'York was directed to move on the great chaussée, leading to Leipzig, until it reached the village of Sitzchera, when, turning to its left, it was to force the enemy at Lindenthal. The Russian guards and advanced guard, were to

* *Wld* Dispatch from Sir Charles Stewart of 17th October, 1813.

press on the main road to Leipzig. The corps of General St. Priest arriving from Merseberg, was to follow the corps of General Langeron. The formation of the cavalry, and the different reserves was made on the open ground between the villages. It was nearly mid-day before the troops were at their stations.

The enemy, soon after the first onset, gave up the advanced villages, and retired some distance, but tenaciously held the woody ground on their right, and the villages of Gros, and Klein Wetteritz, as also the villages of Mockern and Mokau, on their left. At Mockern a most bloody contest ensued; it was taken and retaken by the corps of General D'York five times; the musketry fire was most galling, and this was the hottest part of the field; many of the superior officers were either killed or wounded; at length the victorious Silesians carried all before them, and drove the enemy beyond the Partha. In the plain there were many brilliant charges of cavalry. The Brandenburg regiment of hussars distinguished itself in a particular manner, and, supported by infantry, charged a battery of eight pieces, which they carried.

The enemy made an obstinate resistance also on their right, in the villages of Great and Little Wetteritz and Ilchhausen, and in the woody

ground around them; and when they found the Allies had forced their left, they brought an additional number of troops on Count Langeron, who was chiefly engaged with Marshal Ney's corps, which arrived from the neighbourhood of Duben. The Russians made the most gallant efforts, and success attended their arms.

The enemy lost in this battle 40 pieces of cannon, with 12,000 wounded and prisoners; whilst the Silesian army sustained a loss of from 6 to 7,000 killed and wounded.*

On the same day,* the 16th, a simultaneous attack was made on the other side by the grand

* In the midst of the cannonade all round Leipzig, when the whole city shook with the thunders of the artillery, and the general engagement had, strictly speaking, but just commenced, all the bells of the churches were rung by French command, to celebrate the victory won in the forenoon. Such an instance was never afforded by any battle which had scarcely begun, and terminated in the total and decisive overthrow of him who had already fancied himself mounted in triumph upon the car of victory. This day, however, the engagement still remained undecided, according to the reports of those who returned from different points of the field of battle. The French had stood as if rooted to the spot; the allies like rocks of granite. The former had fought like men; the latter like lions. Both parties inspired with mutual respect, desisted from hostilities during the night."—*Vide* an interesting pamphlet published for the relief of the inhabitants of Leipzig.

army, in the neighbourhood of Waachau Liebert Valkowitz.

The Russians began by storming two solitary buildings which the enemy had occupied with several battalions of infantry, and which formed nearly the centre of the enemy's position, and after several repulses the Russians carried them with amazing carnage.

The whole of the enemy's cavalry, under General Murat, were then brought forward: they made a very desperate push at the centre of the allied position, which for a short period they succeeded in forcing. To oppose this powerful cavalry, six regiments of Austrian cuirassiers charged in columns. Nothing could surpass either the skill or the desperate bravery of this movement; they overthrew all before them, destroying whole regiments, and returned to their ground with many prisoners, having left 700 dragoons within the enemy's line. Many officers were killed and wounded. General Latour Maubourg, who commanded the enemy's cavalry under General Murat, lost his leg. Both armies remained nearly on the ground on which the contest commenced.

The following day, the 17th, was spent in preparations for a more general and decisive contest. Buonaparte had been made acquainted with the defection of Bavaria, and early in the morning proposed, by a flag of truce, to withdraw all his garrison from the Oder and the Elbe, and to take up a position in the Thuringian forests, there to negotiate a general peace. The allies refused to listen to this proposition; the time appeared at hand when they might, by a grand blow, give a lasting peace to Europe, by the complete overthrow of their inveterate enemy.

As on the 17th, the Allies were in expectation of receiving further reinforcements, they were therefore desirous of procrastinating an attack till the following day. General Benningsen, who with an army of 40,000 men, as already observed, was left to cover Bohemia, and observe Dresden, was now, as Buonaparte had left that capital defended by a force of but 16,000 men, directed to join the grand army with the principal part of his corps, leaving only behind him a small detachment before Dresden. The delay of the 17th on the part of the Allies was therefore a measure of good and sound military policy: but it is impossible to regard in the same light the conduct of Buonaparte, although

he has observed *, that "this day was necessary to allow the parks of reserve to arrive, and replace the 80,000 cannon balls which had been expended in the battle." He, however, admits that it gave the Allies time to re-assemble their troops, which he had scattered, "*when they delivered themselves up to their chimerical projects, and to receive the reinforcements which they expected.*"

Buonaparte had no reinforcements to come up and he could not have been otherwise than sensible, that every moment of delay encreased the strength of the Allies. This then was the moment when he should have either made a vigorous attack, or have essayed to retreat; and both might have been attempted with a greater probability of success, than when the allies should have gained additional strength. This unaccountable proceeding on the part of the General, whose early victories had elevated him to the highest honours and power, was of incalculable injury to him. His Generals were sensible of his impolitic conduct, and it was contrary to his usual system and character thus to procrastinate, and afford his enemy the opportunity of choosing the time for attack.

* Vide Seventeenth bulletin, p. 301, Vol. II.

Buonaparte, however, directed some trifling changes on this day in the disposition of his army, and drew the whole closer around Leipzig. That part of his army which was at Liebert Wolkowitz, and Wachau he made retire into the interior line of Counewitz, Prolistheyda, and Sterteritz, whilst on the opposite side, the north, he withdrew his forces behind the river Partha, which afforded an advantageous line of defence; but the most important object he accomplished this day was the making an opening through the allied line along the Saale, in the direction of Weissenfels, by which he secured to himself a retreat, and cut off the communication between the two opposite armies. This was the principal object the French Chief could desire in his present situation, as he had both neglected to bring his enemy to an action on this day, and to retreat.

On the following day the Allies had received all their reinforcements, and they determined by a grand and combined attack to bring the campaign to a crisis.

The plan for the attack was as follows:—

While the grand army was to commence their attack from their different points of assembly, on the principal villages situated on the great roads

leading to Leipzig, the armies of the North and Silesia were jointly to attack from the line of the Saale, and upon the enemy's position along the Partha river. Marshal Blucher gave to the Prince Royal of Sweden 30,000 men, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, of his army, and with this formidable reinforcement, the Northern army was to attack from the heights of Taucha, while General Blucher was to retain his position before Leipzig, and use his utmost efforts to gain possession of the place.

In the event of the whole of the enemy's forces being carried against either of the armies, they were reciprocally to support each other, and concert further movements; that part of the enemy's force which for some time had been opposed to the Prince Royal of Sweden and Marshal Blucher, had taken up a very good position upon the left bank of the Partha, having its right at the strong point of Taucha, and its left towards Leipzig. To force the enemy's right and obtain possession of the heights of Taucha, was the first operation of the Prince Royal's army. The corps of Russians under General Winzingerode, and the Prussians under General Bulow, were destined for this purpose, and the Swedish army were directed to force the passage of the river at Plosen and Mockau.

General Bulow's corps, and General Winzingerode's cavalry, which formed the extreme left, proceeded upon Taucha. The Russian army, whose advanced guard was commanded by Lieutenant-general Count Worronzoff, forded the stream near Grasdorff. The Swedish army passed between that place and Plaussig. Already, on the preceding evening, General Winzingerode had caused Taucha to be occupied, and took in that place 3 officers and 400 men. The enemy, however, perceiving all the importance of that point, had dislodged the Cossacks, and occupied the village in considerable force.

General Baron Pahlen, bravely supported by a Colonel Arnoldi, of the horse artillery, who lost a leg on this occasion, made a brilliant charge, seized the village, surrounded two Saxon battalions that were there, and made them prisoners. The cavalry then advanced, and effected a junction with the advanced guard of Count Niepperg, forming part of an Austrian division, commanded by General Count Bubna, belonging to General Benningsen's army. General Count Platoff arrived at the same time with his Cossacks, and a few moments after, the Grand Duke Constantine, who communicated to the Prince Royal the movements of the grand army.

The enemy, who had abandoned the village of Paunsdorff, vigorously attacked it again with infantry and several batteries. General Bulow's corps, which just came up, was directed to attack that village, and that officer carried it in the most gallant manner*. The enemy was also driven from the villages of Sonnerfeldt and Schonfeldt

* "As the enemy were retiring from Paunsdorff, the Prince Royal directed the rocket brigade under Captain Bogue, to form on the left of a Prussian battery, and open upon the retiring columns. Congreve's rockets had scarcely accomplished the point of paralyzing a solid square of infantry, which after one fire delivered themselves up (as if panic struck) when that gallant and deserving officer, Captain Bogue, alike an ornament to his profession and a loss to his friends and country, received a shot in the head, which deprived the army of his services. Lieutenant Strangeways, who succeeded in the command of the brigade, received the Prince Royal's thanks for the services they had rendered."—*Lieutenant General Charles Stewart's Dispatch of the 19th October, 1813.*

The following letter, dated the 6th January, 1813, was written by his Royal Highness :—

From his Royal Highness the Prince Royal of Sweden to Mrs. Bogue, through his Excellency Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, transmitting to her the cross of the Swedish order of the sword, which Captain Bogue would have received had his life been happily spared; and accompanied by the additional flattering token of his Royal Highness's estimation of Captain Bogue's merits, and of the important services rendered by him whilst in command of the British royal rocket brigade, during

which they had occupied for the purpose of covering their retreat when they fell back from Taucha.

A large body of Westphalian and Saxon troops, the latter bringing with them twenty-two pieces artillery, now came over to the Prince

the campaign, and particularly by the capture of three thousand French, who surrendered to his own small force at Paunsdorf; and by the kind and munificent present to his family of 10,000 dollars:—

(TRANSLATION.)

“ Madam,

“ The King my Sovereign has deigned to authorise me to confer the cross of his military order of the sword, not alone on the Swedish officers, but on those also of the Allied troops who distinguished themselves in fighting for the common cause.

The manner in which your husband has conducted himself during the campaign has well merited this reward of the brave.

He died in the field of honour; and the plains of Leipzig, the last witnesses of his courage and of his intrepidity, saw him perish before I could confer on him this order of Knighthood.

I conform myself, Madam, to the customs of the English nation, of which Sweden is the faithful ally; and I transmit to you the decoration of the order of which your husband rendered himself so worthy. May it be in your hands a consolatory remembrance of his loss; as it is a testimony of his *valeur*, and of

Royal and accepted the invitation* of his Royal Highness, who offered to head them as they turned their guns against the enemy†.

On the side of the grand army the enemy offered the most desperate resistance. At Probsthayda‡, Stelleritz, and Conneville, the contest

the personal esteem with which he had inspired me. I pray God, Madam, to bless and to keep you in his holy protection.

CHARLES JOHN."

"At my head quarters at Kiel, 6th January, 1814."

* "The Prince Royal directed the Russian general Baron de Witt, to invite, on his part, the officer commanding the Saxon batteries, to lend the use of his artillery, until the arrival of the batteries of the army, which were detained in the defiles. This officer, having already served under the Prince, hastened to do so, and the cannon intended a little before to consolidate the slavery of Germany, were afterwards employed to secure its independence. This example should prove to conquerors, that the terror which they inspire terminates with the power which has created it."—*23d Bulletin of the Prince Royal of Sweden.*

† "This act of treason not only caused a vacancy in our lines, but also delivered up to the enemy the important debouche confided to the Saxon army, who carried their infantry so far as instantly to turn their forty pieces of cannon against the division of Durutt."—*17th Bulletin, p. 304, Vol. II.*

‡ "The principal success of the battle was at Probsthayda; the enemy attacked us four times in great force, and four times they were repulsed with considerable loss.—*17th Bulletin, p. 302, Vol. II.*

was maintained on both sides with equal vigour, but the different columns of the allies bearing on those points, finally succeeded, and carried every thing before them.

General Benningsen taking the villages upon the right bank of the Reutschorr, having been joined by General Bubna from Dresden, General Tolstoy having come up and relieved the former in the blockade of that city, and General Giulay manœuvring with 75,000 Austrians upon the left bank of the Elster, whilst the corps under General Thielman and Prince Maurice Lichtenstein moved upon the same river.

The allied forces now bearing in from all points, carried every thing before them, and a junction with the Prince Royal of Sweden's army having been formed, towards evening the united forces established themselves almost beneath the walls of Leipzig. The Prince Royal of Sweden bivouacked at Paunsdorff, General Blucher at Wittentz, and the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia at Roda.

About the close of the day it was understood that the enemy were retiring by Weissenfels and Naumberg, and General Blucher was therefore directed by the King of Prussia, to detach in that

direction. The movement of the Prince Royal of Sweden's army completely excluded the retreat on Wittenberg, that upon Erfurt had been long since lost to the enemy, and the line of the Saale alone remained.

Towards the close of the day Field-Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg observing that the defeat of the French was complete, felt anxious to convey the tidings himself to his sovereign, who, together with the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, were stationed upon a height about two miles from the field of battle. The Field-Marshal galloped up at full speed, and saluting the Emperor with his sword, said, "Your Majesty, the battle is at an end! the enemy is beaten at all points!—they fly!—the victory is ours!!" The Emperor raised his eyes to heaven, and a tear was his only answer; but his Majesty dismounting, and having deposited his hat and sword on the ground, fell on his knees, and aloud returned thanks to God. This example was followed by the other two monarchs, who having also kneeled, said "Brother, the Lord is with you!" At the same instant, all the officers in attendance, as well as the guard kneeled down, and for several minutes a dead silence reigned; after which more than an hundred voices cried out "The Lord is with us." The sight of three crowned heads, accompanied by a great number of distinguished

warriors, kneeling under the canopy of heaven, and, with tears, praising the God of battles was most affecting.

Buonaparte, surrounded by a numerous and victorious enemy, with all his fortified lines captured, his troops disheartened by repeated disasters, and incredibly diminished in numbers, perceived that only an immediate and desperate retreat could save the remainder, and this he therefore put in practice; although he boasted in his bulletin "that the field of battle remained entirely in his power, and the French army remained victorious* in the field of Liepzig as they had in those of Wachau."

His whole army began to defile by the road leading to Weissenfels; but here obstacles in every shape presented themselves. Five rivers, running parallel and close to each other, and requiring bridges over each, formed a long and narrow defile, through which it was with difficulty his army could proceed, even slowly, and at day break only part of his troops had reached the other side.

Buonaparte, however, counted upon the presence of the Saxon Electoral family, and the

* Buonaparte stated his loss on this day at 40,000 men, killed and wounded, and that he took 500 prisoners.

solicitations of the inhabitants to preserve the city, to gain time to provide for his own security; but he was disappointed.

The Emperor Alexander received a flag of truce, sent in the name of the King of Saxony, offering to capitulate to save the town. His Imperial Majesty gave his answer aloud, in the hearing of many hundred officers, with remarkable force and dignity: he said, "that an army in pursuit of a flying enemy, and in the hour of victory, could not be stopped a moment by considerations of the town; that, therefore, the gates must be immediately opened, and, in that case, the most strict discipline should be observed; that if the German troops in the place chose to join their countrymen in his army, they should be received as brothers: but he considered any proposal sent while Napoleon was at hand, as extremely suspicious, as he well knew the enemy he had to deal with; that as to the King of Saxony personally, who had taken a line of determined hostility, he gave no answer, and declined making any communication."

It being determined that no respite should be allowed to the vanquished enemy, early in the morning of the 19th the Allied forces moved on to the attack of the city.

The Prince Royal of Sweden directed General Bulow to carry, on his side, the place, and the latter instructed the Prince of Hesse Homburg to commence the attack, whilst a division under General Borstell was to support it.

The gate was protected by a pallisade, and the walls were loopholed, notwithstanding which the troops forced their way into the streets, when the Prince of Hesse Homburg was wounded by a ball. The enemy having occupied all the houses, the conflict became very violent, and remained undecided for some time. A reinforcement of six Swedish battalions now came up, and such of the enemy as did not surrender in this quarter were put to the sword.

The advanced guards of the army of Silesia and of General Benningsen entered Leipzig almost at the same time as the Prince Royal, through the other gates of the city, and the Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, and Prince Royal of Sweden, met in the great square, amidst the joyful acclamations of their armies and the people.

Never could a sight be more striking and awful—half a million of soldiers had been engaged in the most sanguinary battle of Leipzig—but

it had proved decisive of the fate of the campaign, of the fate of Germany, and promised repose to the whole world.

Buonaparte fled from Leipzig at nine o'clock in the morning, leaving behind him a large part of his army, and on the Allies entering the city they were joined by all the remaining Saxon * and other German troops in the pay of France. Buonaparte employed, in vain, every effort to persuade the King of Saxony to accompany him in his retreat, and would not quit him till he had been twice informed that the Allies had forced the gates of the city †.

As the enemy was obliged to make his retreat by the defiles of Pleisse, the baggage, cannon, and troops, soon choaked up the narrow passes, and the greatest confusion prevailed. None thought but of making their own escape, numbers threw themselves into the river, and at-

* The Saxons that had remained in the city fired upon the French troops from the ramparts, which Buonaparte observed "obliged them to accelerate their retreat and caused some confusion."

† In quitting the chamber, it is stated that he observed to the Queen of Saxony; "*Madame, le Roi de Bavarie, votre frere est un grand coquin.*"

tempted to escape by swimming, but the principal part of the latter perished.

The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded, and prisoners, amounted to 60,000. The whole rear guard of the French army, including some of its most distinguished generals, fell into the hands of the Allies.

Among the prisoners were Generals Regnier, Brune, Vallery, Bertrand, and Lauriston. Marshal Macdonald with difficulty reached, by swimming, the opposite bank; but a gallant officer, Prince Poniatowski *, in endeavouring to do the

* Prince Joseph Poniatowsky was nephew to Stanislaus Augustus the last King of Poland. The circumstances attending his death, as related by his Aide-de-Camp, are as follows.

On the 19th of October, when the French army began to retreat, the Prince was charged by Napoleon with the defence of that part of the suburbs of Leipzig which is nearest to the Berna road. For this service he had only 2,000 Polish infantry assigned him. Perceiving the French columns on his flank in full retreat, and the bridge completely choaked up with their artillery and carriages, so that there was no possibility of getting over it, he drew his sabre, and turning to the officers who were about him, "Gentlemen," said he, "it is better to fall with honour." With these words, he marched at the head of a few Polish cuirassiers and the officers surrounding him, upon the advancing columns of the Allies. He had been previously wounded on the 14th and 16th, and on this occasion also re-

same, sunk and was drowned. The King of Saxony and all his Court were included among the prisoners, and that monarch, on account of the injury the cause had sustained from his joining his arms to those of Napoleon, was sent under a guard, as a state prisoner, to the castle of Eysenach.

ceived a musket-ball in his left arm. He nevertheless pushed forwards, but found the suburbs full of the Allied troops, who hastened up to take him prisoner. He cut his way through them, received another wound through his cross, threw himself into the Pleisse, and with the assistance of his officers reached the opposite bank in safety, leaving his horse behind in the river. Though much exhausted he mounted another, and proceeded to the Elster, which was already lined by Saxon and Prussian riflemen. Seeing them coming upon him on all sides, he plunged into the river, and instantly sunk, together with his horse. Several officers, who threw themselves in after him, were likewise drowned, and others were taken at the bank or in the water. The body of the Prince was found on the fifth day, (October 24th) and taken out of the water by a fisherman. He had on his gala uniform, the epaulettes of which were studded with diamonds, and his pockets contained snuff-boxes of great value and other trinkets. Many of these articles were eagerly purchased by the Polish officers who were made prisoners, evidently for the purpose of transmitting them to his family; so, that the whole produced the fisherman a very considerable sum. His funeral obsequies were performed on the 13th of November, in the church of the Holy Cross, at Warsaw, in the presence of the most distinguished Russian and Polish families in that city.

The Emperors of Austria and Russia, in consideration of the services of Prince Schwartzberg, conferred on him, the day after the capture of Leipzig, the first class of the Orders of St. George and Maria Theresa, and the King of Prussia the Order of the Black Eagle. The latter also nominated General Blucher to the rank of Field-Marshal; and the Prince Royal of Sweden conferred on Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Stewart the honours of a Grand-Cross, and Commander of the Royal Military Order of the Sword*.

* The following letter was sent by the Prince Royal to the British General.

"The zeal for the service, the talents, the valour, which you have shewn on all opportunities in the service of the good cause in which we are engaged, and of which you lately gave so many proofs in the battles near Leipzig, on the 18th and 19th inst. have induced me to request for you of the King, my master, the Honours of a Grand Cross, and Commander of the Royal Military Order of the Sword. I reserve to myself the delivering the Insignia of this Order into your hands.

I deem myself happy in giving you herewith a proof of the well deserved esteem which I bear to you, and of the value which I attach to the services rendered by your Excellency.

I have to conclude with praying God to keep you, Lieutenant-General Stewart, under his most high and gracious protection.

Your well affected &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES. JOHN."

"From my Head-quarters, at Artem, Oct. 25, 1813."

General St. Cyr, after the disastrous battles of Leipzig, threw himself with from 20 to 30,000 men into Dresden, where he was besieged by a division of the Allied army. But on finding it was impossible for Buonaparte to dispatch any force to his relief, he proposed to capitulate, on condition that he and his troops should be sent back to France. To this proposal, the besieging General consented after some hesitation.

Prince Schwartzenberg on being informed of this capitulation refused to ratify it, and directed that the French general and his troops should be replaced in Dresden, as nearly as possible with the same advantages that they possessed when they capitulated, and that in case of refusal, they should be considered as prisoners of war, and marched into Russia.

General St. Cyr refused to return to Dresden, and himself and army were therefore made prisoners of war.

The following French generals were included in the capitulation of Dresden; Marshal Count Gouvion St. Cyr; the generals of division, Lobau, (Mouton) du Rosnel, Dumas, Bonnet, Claparede, Duounet, Berthezene, Razout, Dumonceau, Girard, Carsagne, Teste, Freyre; the generals of brigade, Borelli, Schramm, Parvo-

letti, Couture, Bertrand, Godard, Goguet, Le Fellier, Edm. d'Estlevin, Stedman, Jacquet, Fezensac, Doucet, Chartraud, Gobrecht, Weissenhof, Poskosky, Baldus, O' Meara, and Bernard, (the last in the service of the King of Westphalia).

The following is an accurate statement of the superior and inferior officers and privates in Dresden, on the day of the capitulation.

	Officers.	Privates.
1st Corps of the Army	452	6,507
14 Corps	947	17,129
Garrison of Dresden	360	4,073
In the Hospitals	—	6,031
	<hr/> 1759	<hr/> 33,740

ARTILLERY.

Belonging to the corps, 25 howitzers, 69 pieces of cannon—On the ramparts, 8 mortars, 26 howitzers, 117 pieces of cannon.

Total 8 Mortars—51 howitzers—186 cannon.

The shattered remnants of the French army continued to retreat by forced marches, and in the greatest possible disorder*, followed by the

* It is impossible to form a notion of the disorder which reigned among the enemy during the flight. Buonaparte quit-
ted the town with considerable difficulty, as all the principal

main bodies of the Allies, and having large corps of troops advanced before him *. The grand and

streets were completely impassable from the disorderly mass of fugitives. Prince Poniatowski and Marshal Macdonald finding it impossible to escape, spurred their horses and leapt into the Pleiss. The banks of the river being marshy and difficult of access, Poniatowski was seen to perish by his Aide-de-Camp, who is now a prisoner. As Macdonald has not been discovered, it is supposed that he shared the same fate, (afterwards found to have escaped). Since the day before yesterday, several thousand bodies have been taken from the river. The streets and high roads are heaped with dead bodies, and with wounded, whom hitherto it has been found impossible to remove. Twenty-seven generals have been already taken, but it is possible the list may be augmented, as the number of prisoners of every rank becomes greater hourly. Among those who have been recognised, besides Lauriston, Regnier, and Bertrand, are Mandeville, Peri, Krazinsky, Bronikowsky, Kamminiesky, Rautenstrauck, the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt, Count Frederic of Hochberg, the Prince Witgenstein, &c. Geneneral Latour Maubourg is dead of his wounds. General Souham is mortally wounded. In the action of the 16th, Buonaparte himself very narrowly escaped being made prisoner. In consequence of a most desperate charge made by the Austrian cuirassiers, the French line was broken through, and Buonaparte, with the persons around him, owed their safety to the fleetness of their horses.—(Vide dispatch from the Earl of Aberdeen, dated 22d of October, 1813.)

* "The French army, though victorious, is arriving at Erfurt, as a defeated army would have arrived there."—17th Bulletin, vol. ii. p. 309.

important advantages of the battle of Leipzig were closely followed up by the Allies, and their vigorous pursuit of the French army rendered their retreat to the Rhine not much less calamitous than that from Moscow.

On the 20th October the following dispositions were made by the Allies. The grand army under Prince Schwartzenberg was to march upon the enemy's right, in the direction of Frankfort upon the Maine, taking the route of Pegau, Zeist, and Ersenberg. The army of General Benningsen, united to the army of the North, and under the orders of the Prince Royal of Sweden, was to follow the enemy's centre, in the direction of Lutzen and Mersberg, whilst the army of Silesia pursued the enemy in the direction of Mersberg.

The intended movement of the main body of the Prince Royal's army, was, however, arrested; and for the following reasons, His Royal Highness was induced to direct his operations towards Hanover and the North.

Marshal Davoust, Prince of Eckmuhl, who was still in position on the right bank of the Elbe, and who was unwilling to separate from

the Danes, so long as he could retain his hold, had opposed to him the corps of Lieutenant-General Count Walmoden, which was not of sufficient force to act offensively without immediate aid. The extermination of the enemy in the North of Germany; the possession of Bremen, the mouths of the Weser and the Elbe; the speedy reduction of Hamburg; the advantage of opening an immediate communication with England during the winter; the liberation of His Majesty's Electoral dominions, and the organization of its civil and military power; the facility that would be afforded to the future operations of the Northern army, either in Holland or on the Rhine, when their rear should become entirely secure; and lastly, the hope of cutting off Marshal Davoust completely from Holland, were the united considerations which determined His Royal Highness to alter his proposed movement, and the army of the North marched for Bremen and Hanover, from whence it was to be directed against the remaining forces of the enemy in the North of Germany. The Prince Royal transferred his head-quarters from Muhlhausen to Dingelstadt, on the 29th, on the 30th to Heiligenstadt, and on the 1st of November to Gottingen.

Buonaparte continued to experience heavy

losses both in men, artillery, and baggage, whilst he pursued his course from Leipzig to the Maine. The destruction and dispersion of his army became every day more complete. He no longer made any stand against the corps advancing upon him, but sought the safety of his army in a flight to the Rhine. In the meanwhile the King of Bavaria, since his defection to the arms of Napoleon, shewed every disposition to repair, by great exertions, his former error in aiding the ambitious views of the French Ruler. General Wrede with the Bavarian troops, by uncommon forced marches, succeeded in reaching the Maine before the French army, and on the 21st of October arrived before Wurtzburg; which had been declared by General Turreau in a state of siege on the 22d. General Wrede summoned the town, and on a refusal of terms, bombarded it for an hour, when a second summons was sent in; and, on a refusal, the bombardment recommenced, and continued for an hour until half past twelve at night.

On the 25th the town was again summoned and without effect; but on the following day, the 26th, a capitulation was agreed upon, and the Allies entered it at four in the evening of the same day.

After gaining possession of Wurtzburg, he took up a position in advance of Hanau, by which the French army had to pass. Marshal Blucher, however, who expected that Buonaparte would cross the Rhine at Coblantz, instead of by Hanau, pursued the route of the former, and thus the Bavarians were left alone to oppose the remaining French force, which, however, was in point of numbers nearly treble their own.

Annexed are the reports of the operations of the Silesian army, during the retreat of the enemy from Leipzig.

Eisenach, October 27.

As early as the 19th of October, after the storming of Leipzig, the corps of Count Von Langeron and Von Sachen proceeded to Skeuditz. The cavalry of Sachen's corps, under General Vasilshikoff, crossed the Elster. The main body of the French army, with the Emperor Napoleon, bivouacuated at Mark-Rannstadt. On the 20th October General Vasilchikoff advanced upon Lutzen, taking from the enemy 2,100 prisoners. The corps of Langeron and Sachen moved towards Lutzen. General Von D'York proceeding from Halle, by the field of battle of Rossbach (in the seven years' war), met the enemy on their march from Weissenfels to

The army on the 24th were at Tennstadt, and on the 25th, beyond Langensalza.

On the 26th they marched, in three columns, upon Gotha and the Horselsberg, in the direction of Eisenach. The enemy were already in full retreat. The van-guard, under General Ruczewich, made about 2,000 prisoners in the neighbourhood of Gotha. General Von D'York encountered the enemy marching through the valley of Horsel, in the vicinity of Eisenach, attacked them, and after an engagement of infantry, took the village of Elckrodt, thereby cutting off the fourth army corps of the enemy from Eisenach. The latter, therefore, threw themselves into the forest of Thuringia, and are compelled to endeavour to reach, by circuitous routes, the town of Vach. On the 27th of October, the army passed through the defile of Eisenach, pursuing the enemy in all directions. Every hour fresh convoys of prisoners were bringing in.

Fulda, October 31, 1813.

Before day-light on the morning of the 27th of October, the enemy had quitted the town of Eisenach, which was immediately after entered by Marshal Blücher's army, an advanced corps of which had been sent directly in pursuit, and came up with the rear of the enemy at the en-

trance of the defiles, in the mountains, within about a German mile from the town. The blowing up of several ammunition waggons, the destruction or abandonment of baggage, and the capture of several stragglers, was the immediate consequence, but the enemy had penetrated far into the defiles, where the ground was not favourable for the advance of the cavalry, and it was only by following his march for the three subsequent days, that the precipitancy and disasters of his flight became obvious. For an extent of nearly 50 English miles, from Eisenach to Fulda, carcasses of dead and dying horses, without number, dead bodies of men, who had been either killed or perished through hunger, sickness, or fatigue, lying on the roads or in the ditches; parties of prisoners and stragglers, brought in by the Cossacks; blown up or destroyed ammunition and baggage waggons, in such numbers as absolutely to obstruct the road, sufficiently attested the sufferings of the enemy, whilst pillaged and burning towns and villages marked, at the same time, the ferocity with which he had conducted himself. The number of the dead bodies on the road had been considerably augmented, from a resolution that had been taken to carry off all the sick and wounded, not resulting surely from any principle of humanity, but probable as matter of boast, in the relations that

might be given to the world of the event, as several of these men were found abandoned on the road, in the last gasp of hunger and disease, the dead and the dying frequently mixed together, lying in groupes of six or eight, by half-extinguished fires, on the road side. Several of these men must have been compelled to move on foot, as their bodies were found on the road with the sticks, with which they had endeavoured to support their march, lying by their sides. The number of dead bodies might have been counted by hundreds, and in the space from Eisenach to Fulda, could certainly not have amounted to much less than 1,000. The enemy continued to be closely pursued during the three day's march from Eisenach to Vach, Hunefeld, and Fulda, and frequent cannonading ensued at the head of the advanced guard, but the nature of the country not permitting the cavalry to act, the enemy escaped with only such losses as have been enumerated.

On arrival at Fulda, it was ascertained that Buonaparte had fled in the direction of Frankfurt, but a subsequent relation assures, that General Count Wrede has taken Hanau, with his Bavarian troops, by assault, on the 28th; Napoleon would be therefore compelled to turn towards Coblenz and Marshal Blucher has made

his dispositions for following him in that direction. General Count St. Priest, of General Baron Sacken's division, has, in the mean time, entered Cassel. General Baron Sacken, who had not found it necessary to pursue in that direction, halts this day at Lautubach, General Count Langeron at Luder, and General D'York at Neuchoff. The whole will move forward immediately on the Lahn.

Utrickstein, Nov 2, 1813.

It had been the original intention of Field-Marshal Blucher, to keep the high road to Frankfort, on which he was already the foremost in advance; but the columns of the grand combined army following close on the same route, the solicitations of the Prince Marshal commanding it, who represented the difficulties of subsistence, and the advance of General Wrede on Hanau, induced him to turn off to the right; so as effectually to provide against the enemy's effecting his retreat by the way of Coblentz. The first day's march was to Ulrickstein, an old town with a castle, on the highest pinnacle of the Vorelberg mountains. The roads to it were full of every obstacle that hills, woods, ravines, morasses, and roads that had never been destined for wheel conveyances, could present; and were in fact such, as, accord-

ing to any usual military calculation, would have been considered as impracticable for the movements of a large army: infantry, cavalry, artillery, and baggage, every thing, however, were pushed over them. The Russian twelve-pounders frequently stuck in the road, but where six horses were not sufficient, twelve were tackled; and finally, every thing was made to yield to the perseverance and determined resolution which has distinguished all the operations of this army. The troops after their long march, were cantoned in several of the small mountain villages; and corps of three thousand men were allotted to some, whose usual population would not amount to as many hundreds. The inhabitants supplied their wants with cheerfulness in every thing. The soldiers were delighted, and they had equal reason to be satisfied with each other. The soldiers from Caucasus and the Volga, forgot all the fatigues of their long marches, in the hospitable reception these peasants had afforded them. On arrival at Ulrickstein, accounts were received by Field-Marshal Blucher, that General Wrede had fallen in with the enemy, during their retreat on the 29th, and took 4,000 prisoners, many of them of the guards. On the 30th, he was himself attacked by Napoleon, but enabled to maintain his position. On the 31st, another affair is

reported to have taken place, but the result is not known. At or near Gelnhausen, General Platoff fell in with the enemy, and, as reported to the Field-Marshal, has taken 3000 prisoners. The Field-Marshal marches this day to Gies-sen.

P. S. Giessen, Nov. 2, 1810, 4 P.M.—It is here reported, that Napoleon is still in Frankfort, and has concentrated his army between and around Hanau, Frankfort, and the Rhine; that General Wrede, who had possessed himself of both Hanau and Frankfort, found it necessary to draw in his force, to resist the attacks of Napoleon, who, after his first affairs, returned from the Frankfort road to attack the General; and that he is now in position about these towns, both of which he occupies. There are further reports of another battle, in which General Wrede has been successful, but no accounts to be relied on, have been, as yet, received.

The Bavarian army under General Wrede amounted to about 30,000 men, that of the French was computed at from 70 to 80,000; nevertheless, with this inferiority of force General Wrede determined to oppose the enemy, and for two days he maintained a glorious contest.

Although they suffered severely * in the battle of Hanau, still the Bavarians sustained no decisive defeat. General Wrede † received a severe

* "The enemy's loss is about 10,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners: ours only from 4 to 500 killed and wounded.— 18th Bulletin, p. 315, vol. ii.

† During the illness of this gallant chief, the Emperor Alexander sent him the Grand-Cross of the Order of St. Alexander-Newsky; and His Majesty the Emperor Francis, the Order of the Military Commander's Cross of Maria-Theresa. The last mentioned monarch accompanied it with a letter in his own hand writing.

Fulda, November 2, 1813.

My dear General of Cavalry, Count Von Wrede!

Your valiant deeds, which cover you and those of the Allied army under your command with glory, induce me to give a testimonial of my esteem towards you. I herewith send you the Commander's Cross of my Military Order of Maria-Theresa. In wishing you sincerely a speedy recovery of the severe wound you have received on the 31st of October, I hope that Providence, which has so conspicuously favoured our arms, will likewise restore to Germany and Bavaria so wise and brave a general.

Meiningen, Oct. 18, (30), 1813.

General!

The Emperor charges me, in consideration of his esteem towards you, and in approbation of the essential services your Excellency has rendered to the common cause, to send you the Insignia of the Order of St. Alexander-Newsky.

wound, and great numbers of this little corps fell in the unequal contest.

After the battle of Hanau Buonaparte pursued his route to Frankfort, and on the 7th of November crossed the Rhine with the remains of his once great and powerful army. He soon quitted his troops, and hastened to Paris, leaving directions with his generals, that all the strong places on that river, and on the frontiers should be garrisoned.

Your Excellency's well-known endeavours will greatly assist in the further prosperous progress of the Allies, and his Majesty is perfectly aware, that your future operations will be directed to that purpose. I feel myself happy to be the organ of communicating those favourable sentiments of his Majesty, and, with assurances of my particular regard, I have the honour to remain, &c.

COUNT VON NESSELRODE.

In his 19th Bulletin, (p. 320, vol. 2.) Buonaparte observes that "The Bavarian General Wrede, commander-in-chief of that army, has been mortally wounded ;" and it is remarkable, that all the relations which he had in the army, perished in the battle of Hanau."

The following are the Official Reports of the battle of Hanau :*

REPORT of GENERAL WREDE,

" Munich, November 7, 1813.

" The combined army moved on the 26th of October, leaving a blockading corps, at Wurzburg.

*** GAZETTE OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF FRANKFORT.**

November 2, 1813.

The Emperor left Frankfort on the 25th of October. Our army pursued its route, without intermission, towards the Main. When we arrived at Gelnhausen, an enemy's corps of about 4 or 5,000 men were observed, which, from the account of the prisoners, constituted the advanced guard of the Austro-Bavarian army. This advanced guard was pressed and forced to retreat. One bridge, which the enemy had destroyed, was immediately re-established. It was further understood from the prisoners, that the Austro-Bavarian army, whose force was estimated to be 60 or 70,000 men, did move from Branau to Hanau, with an intention to cut off the road to the French army. On the 29th, in the evening, the sharpshooters of the enemy's advanced guard was driven to the other side the village of Langenselbold, and at seven, the Emperor, with his staff, arrived there, and alighted at the castle of the Prince of Isenburg.

On the next day, the 30th, at nine o'clock in the morning, the Emperor mounted his horse. The Duke of Tarentum, by the command of General Charpentier, marched with 3,000

burg, from that place over Aschaffenburg towards Hanau, in two lines of march.

riflemen forwards, him followed the cavalry of General Sebastiani, the division of the guard commanded by General Friant, and the cavalry of the old guard. The rest of the army was yet one day's march in the rear. The enemy had posted six battalions by the village of Rückingen, to cut off the road towards the Rhine. Several shot, and a charge of cavalry, were sufficient to drive those battalions back. When we were arrived at the skirts of the wood, about twenty-one miles from Hanau, the sharp-shooters began the battle. The enemy was pressed back to the old road which joins to the new, and as they could not stand our infantry, and to make the best of it, he extended his fire more upon the right wing. A brigade of 2,000 riflemen of the 2d corps, commanded by General Dubreton, checked him, and several charges were made on the sharp-shooters in the thinnest parts of the wood by General Sebastiani. Thus 5,000 sharp-shooters kept the whole army of the enemy in check until three o'clock in the afternoon.

The artillery was now arrived. The Emperor ordered General Curial, with two battalions of jagers of the old guard to charge the enemy, and to drive him out of the wood. General Drouet came forwards with fifty cannon. General Nansouty received orders to commence a brisk charge on the plains, with the corps of Sebastiani and the cavalry of the old guards. All those dispositions were exactly executed. General Curial overthrew many battalions of the enemy. The sight alone of the old guards was sufficient to make the Austro-Bavarians fly. General Drouet brought fifteen cannon, and afterwards increased them to fifty, which he formed into a battery, with so much cool blood and bravery to which he has been always accustomed.

After the 3d division of infantry, under the command of the Bavarian General Lamotte, was

General Nansouty hurried to the right wing of this battery, and caused 10,000 of the enemy's cavalry to be attacked by General Leveque, Major of the old guard, the division of cuirassiers St. Germain, and afterwards by the grenadiers and dragoons of the old cavalry guard. All those attacks were very successful. The cavalry of the enemy was cut to pieces. Several squares of infantry were broke through. The Austrian regiment of Jordis, and the Uhlans of Prince Schwartzenberg, are totally annihilated. The enemy left the road to Frankfort, and the whole district which they occupied with their left wing. They began to retire, which appeared more than a flight.

It was now five o'clock, the enemy attempted with his right wing to relieve the left, and to give it time to form. General Friant sent two battalions of the old guard to the farm on the old road towards Hanau, and the enemy was soon routed, and the right wing was obliged to retreat. It was almost six o'clock when he retired in disorder over the river Kinzig.—The victory was complete.

The enemy, who affected to throw himself in the way every where, was obliged to leave the roads to Frankfort and Hanau. We have made 6,000 prisoners, with many cannon.

The enemy has had six generals dead or wounded. All his loss may be estimated at 10,000 dead, wounded, and prisoners. Ours is more than 4 or 500 dead and wounded. On our part we had 5,000 sharp-shooters, 4 battalions of the old guard, about 80 squadrons of cavalry, and 120 cannon in the battle.

On the morning of the 31st, the enemy retired towards As-

in possession of the town of Aschaffenburg, on the 27th, and the brigade of cavalry under Major-General Baron Viereck, had taken a position at Dettingen, the general of cavalry Count Von Wrede, ordered the 1st regiment of light horse, on the 28th, early in the morning, to beset Hanau.

At 10 o'clock in the morning this regiment chaffenburg. The Emperor marched on, and at three o'clock in the afternoon arrived at Frankfort.

Those colours which were taken in the battle, as well as those of Wachau and Leipzig, have been sent to Paris. The cuirassiers, the grenadiers on horseback, and the dragoons, have made brilliant charges. Two squadrons of the guard of honour, 3d regiment, under the command of Major Salüces have particularly distinguished themselves, and give a good earnest what may be expected from them next spring, when they will be properly organized and exercised.

The General of Artillery, Nourrit, and General Devaux, Major of the Artillery Guard, deserve to be mentioned. General Letort, Major of the dragoon-guard, had, at the head of his regiment, his horse shot under him.

On the 31st, in the evening, the head-quarters were at Frankfort. The Duke of Treviso, with two divisions of the young guard and the 1st corps of cavalry, was at Gelnhausen. The Duke of Reggio was in Frankfort. The Count Bertrand and the Duke of Ragusa were in Hanau. General Sebastiani stood on the Nidda.

entered the town without opposition, and bringing with them General St. Andre and several stragglers of the enemy. We were then informed that the enemy was on his march from Gelnhausen, with a column of 20,000 men, which was part of the French grand army.

On a reconnoissance, however, we were persuaded that it consisted of the whole French forces, which, to make a quicker retreat, had separated in detached columns, but now had united into one body, in order to gain the road to Frankfort.

Towards noon, on the 2d, several of the enemy's cavalry were observed increasing very fast, and the first regiment of cavalry was obliged to quit Hanau.

From all the collecting authenticated news, that Napoleon was on his march through Gelnhausen, Count Von Wrede ordered the 1st brigade of light cavalry to pass Hanau, and meet the enemy on the road to Gelnhausen. As this brigade was met close by the town by the 1st regiment of light horse, they attacked the enemy, drove them out of the town, and pursued them into the road towards Gelnhausen.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy shewed himself with 4 or 5,000 infantry, 5 squadrons of horse, with 8 pieces of cannon, and moved towards the 1st brigade of cavalry; he attempted to re-take the town, but did not succeed. As the 3d division of infantry, which had broke up at twelve o'clock at noon, from Aschaffenburg, in its route to Hanau, could not arrive till 8 in the evening, and the cavalry, by the fire of the enemy's artillery and sharp-shooters, had greatly suffered, it was thought expedient, until the arrival of the expected infantry, to quit Hanau, and to take a position in the rear of the town.

This was executed with hardly any loss.

As soon as the town was evacuated the enemy took possession.

At 8 o'clock the advanced guard of the Bavarian infantry, consisting of four companies of sharp-shooters, arrived before Hanau.

The town was immediately retaken, and the enemy driven into the suburbs, to the right border of the Kinzig. At last, at half past ten in the evening, the whole 3d division arrived before Hanau, and the 2d brigade of infantry, under

Major-General Count Deroi, was ordered to clear the enemy from the suburbs, on the other side of the Kinzig, and to take a position in the road to Gelnhausen. This was done with precision, and 20 officers, with 800 soldiers, were made prisoners.

Our loss was 1 killed, (Lieutenant Grau, of the 7th regiment of light horse), 2 wounded officers (Captain Prenig Waldeck, of the 1st regiment of light horse, and Lieutenant Baron Staader, of the 7th regiment of light horse), and from 20 to 30 privates.

During the night every thing was quiet. On the 29th, at 8 in the morning, the enemy shewed some columns of infantry and cavalry at the skirts of the road, in the road to Gelnhausen.

The enemy's infantry then deployed, and attacked the 2d brigade of infantry, but a few well-directed cannon-shot drove him back. The Bavarian infantry now fell on them with vigour, and put them entirely to the rout. Two cannon, and many prisoners, were taken on this occasion. The 2d regiment of light horse (Prince Taxis) pursued the flying enemy, and joined, about six English miles from Hanau, the light corps of Cossacks, under General Kaisarow.

Towards noon, the whole army, except some detachments, were assembled in and near Hanau. The commanding general had caused the 1st division, under Count Rechburg, to march from Aschaffenburg, through Seligenstadt and Affenback to Sacksenhausen, and to beset Frankfurt. The brigade of the Austrian General Volkman was directed from Aschaffenburg, towards Gelnhausen, to take the enemy in flank. It was rather a hard struggle, as they were driven back on the Bavarian out-posts, by Ruckingen, and in the night they came again into the line of the army. At the end of this day the number of the prisoners brought in, were more than 100 officers, and from 4 to 5,000 privates.

The different informations received between the 29th and 30th, agreed that the enemy, with his whole force, was moving upon Hanau.

As the position by Hanau was excellent for cavalry, who might charge with effect, the enemy, by debouching out of the wood, might, moreover, be greatly annoyed by our artillery, Count Von Wrede ordered, that if the advanced posts should engage, they should draw back to the main position before Hanau.

This attack actually commenced on the 30th,

at 8 o'clock in the morning. With about 2,000 cavalry and 2 cannon he assailed the advanced-guard, composed only of a sharp-shooter's company, the 3d regiment of the line (Prince Charles) a draft of Szekler hussars, and half a squadron of the 2d regiment of light horse, but could not make any impression: these troops stood repeated attacks until 10 o'clock, with great bravery. At this time the enemy was observed moving on the hills behind Ruckingen, with 4,000 cavalry and 6,000 infantry, and 6 cannon, and he supported the several attacks on our advanced post, which had been reinforced by the 8th regiment of the line. The retreat on Hanau commenced in the most orderly manner by the 2d brigade of infantry, the 3d division, and the 2d regiment of light horse (Prince Taxis). At 12 o'clock at noon, the advanced-guard came into the line, whose right wing was leaning on the Kinzig, by the Forest-House, and the left on the road leading to Cassel. The enemy attempted, on the road to Gelnhausen, to debouch from the wood on the centre, composed of cavalry, but the fire of sixty cannon prevented him. He then directed his efforts against the right wing, but was driven back likewise. His repeated attacks at all points were equally fruitless.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the whole force

of the enemy had arrived. It consisted of 60,000 infantry of the Imperial guards, 12,000 cavalry, mostly cuirassiers and carabiniers, and some regiments of dragoons from Spain, and 140 cannon. The whole was commanded by the Emperor Napoleon in person. Now the battle commenced in reality. Despair and vexation animated the enemy, whilst we fought for the good cause. Both parties fought with vengeance, and the same bravery. Thus stood matters at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The enemy now threw his whole infantry upon our right wing on this side, but could not move it. He next debouched with his whole cavalry, protected by his numerous cannon, upon the centre, which, as the ammunition of the artillery was expended, could not be prevented. He then attacked the cavalry on this side several times, but was always repulsed with loss. The night alone ended the battle.

As the cavalry had greatly suffered by the enemy's fire of artillery, and our batteries were in want of ammunition, likewise the reserve not having arrived, on account of the bad roads, the commanding general resolved to retreat during the night to the left border of the Kinzig, and only kept possession of the town of Hanau.

On the 31st, about three o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy began to bombard the town, and that it might not suffer, Count Von Wrede evacuated the same.

During the night, the Imperial guard filed off, and the 4th corps of the army took its situation. It attacked, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the right wing on this side the Forest-House, with great impetuosity, in order to take possession of the bridge over the Kinzig, but it was in vain. It renewed its attacks for that purpose the whole day, but was repulsed.

Quite tired of these continued assaults, the Commanding General ordered the town to be stormed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and thus to put an end to the business. He put himself at the head of an Imperial Austrian Grenadier and Jager battalion, and took the town with bravery by the bayonet. He was already advanced as far as the Kinzig bridge, when an unlucky ball of the enemy wounded him in his side, and he was brought back.

The town was now in our possession, and all the attacks of the enemy were resisted. Two generals, several staff officers, and a great many

soldiers fell into our hands. The Imperial Austrian Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Count Fresnel now took the command of the army. Our loss was considerable, and the enemy's far more than double. Among the killed are Colonel Flachenfeld, of the Imperial Austrian Cuirassier regiment (Prince Lichtenstein); Major Count Hegneberg, of the 7th regiment of light horse, (Prince Charles); Major Abélé, of the 1st battalion light infantry; Major Prince Oettingen-Wallenstein, 3d regiment light cavalry, (Crown Prince); the Adjutant of the Commanding General; Captain Prince Oettingen-Spielberg, 4th regiment light cavalry, (King); First Lieutenant Count Fugger Gloett, 4th regiment light cavalry.

Among the wounded are the Commanding General, severely; General Janson Von der Stockh, severely; General Count Papenheim, slightly; the Imperial Austrian Field-Marshal Lieutenant Baron Trautenberg; the Imperial Austrian General Klenau; the Imperial Austrian General Dismar; Colonel Palm, 6th Regiment Infantry, (Duke William); Colonel Forremps, 4th Regiment Infantry, (Saxon Hildburg); Major Tucks, 6th Regiment Infantry, (Duke William). The further particulars of our loss,

and the names of the officers, will be forwarded hereafter.

It will be difficult to say who of the united army have most signalized themselves on this important occasion. Every one was ready to fight; every one to excel the other. As unhappy as the news of our wounded general has made us, we are equally overjoyed to hear from good authority that he will soon be in a situation to resume the command at the head of his brave army, and take a share in the glory newly acquired.

On the 3d November, the Imperial Colonel Prince Wenzel Lichtenstein, and the Imperial Austrian Captain Count Clam, Adjutant of Field-Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg, from the head-quarters, waited on General Count Von Wrede, at Hanau, to enquire after his health, and to hand him the decorations of the Orders of Maria-Theresa and Alexander-Newsky, he having already received the Grand Cross of Leopold.

Already, on the 2d, our army broke up for Frankfort, and the fruits of the battles during the several days, where the Austro-Bavarian army had to cope with double the number of the enemy's, and those even of his best troops, con-

manded by the Emperor Napoleon in person, are the possession of the field of battle, 10,000 prisoners, among whom are five generals, 150 staff officers, two cannon, besides a severe loss in dead and wounded.

**REPORT OF FIELD-MARSHALL LIEUTENANT
COUNT FRESNEL.**

November 10, 1813.

From Wurzburg, the united Austro-Bavarian army marched for Hanau, in order to meet the grand army of the French, then retreating in that direction. On the 29th of October our advanced-guard fell in with the enemy between Rothenback and Gelnhausen, and the Royal Bavarian General of Division Delamotte, after a smart contest, took two cannon, and 4,000 prisoners; among whom were two generals, and 150 staff and superior officers.

On the 30th, the Commanding General-in-Chief, Count Wrede, made a reconnoissance, which convinced him that the enemy's force might consist of 60, or 80,000 men. The combined army, deprived of several detachments employed on other services, had by this time only 30,000 men before Hanau; and, as the Commander-in-

Chief, so unequal in strength to the enemy, could not altogether prevent his intended retreat towards Frankfort, he endeavoured to make it, at least, as difficult and harassing as possible. For this purpose he posted the Allied army before Hanau, with its right wing on the Kinzig, and the left en echelon on the road which leads from Gelnhausen to Frankfort. The advanced-guard had, moreover, orders to fall back on the main army, which General Delamotte executed in the most masterly manner. At the left wing of the united army, on the plains between the town of Hanau and the wood of Lamboy, were several batteries erected to receive the debouching enemy. Most of our cavalry was posted there to obstruct the forming of his lines.

On the 30th, at 11 o'clock in the morning, the enemy came in close columns on the road, whilst his sharp-shooters passed through the wood. The Emperor Napoleon imagined that 180 cannon would frighten the Allied army, and cause them to run; but he was mistaken. They maintained with undaunted bravery the field of battle until night. The heaviest attacks of cavalry on the left wing, and several other charges on the right, in order to make it give way, and force the former to a retreat, were repulsed; and in this attack the Royal Bavarian General Count Beckers, with

his division, in the most soldier-like manner, assisted.

The enemy suffered great loss, and in particular in his old guards. The time was now arrived to execute the intentions of the Commander-in-Chief, of harassing the retreating enemy; he therefore ordered back the left wing behind Hanau, not only to avoid their unnecessary exposure, but probably to renew the battle on the next day.

The enemy commenced his retreat, and to cover it, he stormed Hanau, which was then held by the Austrian grenadier brigade Dimar. He did not succeed; but contented himself with only bombarding the town with howitzers, which did not materially injure Hanau. That the town might not suffer more by this bombardment, the Commanding-General evacuated it on the 31st of October, at eight o'clock in the morning. The French then entered the town; but, as they plundered the inhabitants, and even prevented them from extinguishing the fires, the Commanding-General caused it to be re-taken on the same day at two o'clock in the afternoon. The Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by his suite, and the Austrian General Von Geppert, at the head of the Austrian grenadier and jager columns, led

the attack in person, and stormed the town in good order. It was only the work of half an hour; but our Comander-in-Chief was mortally wounded.

This irreparable loss to the Allied army called forth the bitter revenge of the soldiery. Every thing in the shape of a Frenchman was dispatched by the bayonet. At the outer gate, and at the bridge of the Kinzig, the enemy made still a spirited resistance, but was immediately driven from those places, and on the next morning made his final retreat, in which he was pursued by the Allied army. The troops of the combined army were all excelling each other in bravery. Their loss in comparison is trifling, and in dead, wounded, and missing, is 7,000 men. No trophies were lost. That of the enemy, however, is 15,000 dead and wounded on the field of battle, the last of which mostly perished in the wood of Lamboy, as the enemy in their precipitate retreat could not carry them off. The road from Hanau to Frankfort is bestrewed with dead bodies, horses, and powder waggons, and plainly shews the irregular retreat of the Grand French Army. On all the roads some fugitives are met, and besides those already mentioned, 15,000 men have lately been brought in as prisoners, and which daily increase. Among those

are 280 of the staff and superior officers, and the Generals Martell and Avesani.

FRESNEL, Field-Marshal-Lieut.

Head-Quarters, Frankfort,
Nov. 3, 1813.

The Allies followed up, in every direction, the grand advantages they had acquired at the battles of Leipzig. When the grand Allied army reached the right bank of the Rhine, the diet of the Swiss Cantons announced their intention of maintaining a strict neutrality. This the Allies refused to listen to. They made them the following declaration, and the grand army traversed Switzerland, and crossed the Rhine, unmolested, at Basle, on the 21st of December, 1813.

Translation of a Note transmitted by the Chevalier de Lebzelter and the Count de Capodistria, to His Excellency the Landamman of Switzerland.

The undersigned have just received orders from their Courts to make the following declaration to his Excellency the Landamman of Switzerland:—Switzerland has for many ages enjoyed an independence fortunate for herself, useful to her neighbours, and necessary to the maintenance of

a political equilibrium. Those scourges of the French revolution, the wars which for twenty years have sapped, to the very foundations, the prosperity of all the States of Europe, had not spared Switzerland. Agitated in her interior, enfeebled by the vain efforts to escape from the baneful influence of a destroying torrent, Switzerland saw herself gradually deprived by France, who called herself her friend, of those bulwarks essential to the preservation of her independence. The Emperor Napoleon ended by establishing, upon the ruins of the Swiss federation, and under a title till then unknown, a direct permanent influence, incompatible with the liberty of the Republic, that ancient liberty so respected by all the Powers of Europe, and which was the guarantee of the ties of friendship which Switzerland had continued to preserve with them, even to the epoch of her subjection, and which is the principal condition of the neutrality of a State. The principles which animate the Allied Sovereigns in the present war are well known. Every nation which has not lost the remembrance of its independence ought to avow them. These Powers desire that Switzerland should recover, together with all Europe, the enjoyment of this first right of every nation, and with her ancient frontiers, the means of sustaining that right. They cannot admit a neutrality, which, in the actual relations of Switzerland, exists only in

name. The armies of the Allied Powers, in presenting themselves upon the frontiers of Switzerland, expect to meet with none but friends. Their Imperial and Royal Majesties solemnly engage themselves not to lay down their arms before they ensure to the Republic, those places which France has torn from it. Without any intention to meddle with her interior relations, they will never suffer that Switzerland should be placed under a foreign influence. They will recognize her neutrality on that day on which she shall be free and independent, and they expect, from the patriotism of a brave nation, that, faithful to the principles which have rendered them illustrious in past ages, they will second the noble and generous efforts which should unite, for the same cause, all the Sovereigns and nations of Europe. The undersigned, in making this communication, feel it their duty to acquaint his Excellency the Landammann with the proclamation and order of the day, which the Commander-in-Chief of the grand army will publish at the moment of the army entering the Swiss territory. His Excellency will find them conformable to the sentiments which their Imperial and Royal Majesties have towards the confederation.

The undersigned, &c.

Reply to the above.

“ Zurich, January 4, 1814.

“ The deputies of Cantons have found in the overtures which were made to them on the 1st inst. by the envoys of their Imperial Majesties, a pledge of the equitable and generous views of the Allied Monarchs, as well as of their esteem for Switzerland. They have received with the most lively sentiments of gratitude, communications which are calculated to awake the hopes of a happy futurity, even among those whom recent events have most painfully affected. The interest which his Majesty the Emperor of Austria takes in the acknowledgement of the political rights of Switzerland had been already openly manifested at the conclusion of the treaty of Luneville; but then there existed no political balance in Europe; and the beneficent stipulations of that treaty were ineffectual with regard to Switzerland. That country, which had been stripped of its natural frontiers, and previously involved in an alliance of which the conqueror had dictated the conditions, was incapable of reconstituting itself. But the Allied Monarchy, for the maintenance of the liberty and repose of Europe, proclaim anew, in a manner the most express, and at a period still more important, the same views, which are so honourable to the confederation. Switzerland

cannot hesitate to reply to the appeal which has been addressed to her, for the recovery of the first of her rights, which an interval of a few years cannot deprive her of for ever, and for the loss of which nothing can compensate. She will begin the work of her new political organization, with sentiments corresponding to its importance, with the feeling of her independence being guaranteed by the principles which the Allied Monarchs have proclaimed; of security necessarily resulting from the re-establishment of a balance in Europe; of gratitude proportioned to the advantages inseparable from the country regaining its ancient natural frontiers; in short, with the sentiments of that love of justice, and of that moderation, which can alone give solidity to the bases of this great work.

The assembly of the deputies of Cantons, after having by the convention of the 29th December voted the abolition of the relations formed by the act of mediation, find themselves in an impartial situation, between the old order of things, and that which has just ceased. It is their design to lay the bases of the new confederation upon the simple and useful principles, which the great majority of Cantons have already adopted, and to which there is reason to hope all the others will soon adhere.

This Federative Constitution, upon which the union and independence of Switzerland rest, is the business which must specially occupy the diet. The formation of particular Constitutions will be the business of the different Cantons, with the exception of an *initiation* which the diet reserves to itself, as well as the guarantee of the Constitutions, which must result from the federative act.

If all those who are but slightly acquainted with the geographical, economical, moral, and political relations of Switzerland, must acknowledge the difficulties of this task; if there even yet remain some important parts of our federative relations, the confirmation of which depends upon circumstances, over which the Assembly of Deputies has no influence, or, at least, has lost it for the moment; the courage of the magistrates to whom this honourable enterprise is entrusted, must not, on these accounts, be shaken. Their patriotism will find no effort too great to secure the country in future from all foreign influence injurious to its independence, and to attain that solemn guarantee of the powers of Europe, which the Allied Monarchs wish to procure for the new organization of Switzerland, adopted after free deliberations. The safety of the country is the object of their efforts, and they have to support the beneficent

sentiments of the Powers which wish to take upon themselves the guarantee of their fate.

The undersigned, in begging the Chevalier Lebzeltern and the Count Capo d'Istria, to communicate this note to their Imperial Majesties, as the expression of the sentiments which animate the Assembly of Deputies, has the honour to renew to them the assurance of his high consideration."

(Signed) " REINHARD,

Former Landamman and President of the
Assembly."

When the diet of Switzerland, made their declaration of neutrality, it was very evident that the same was produced by the exertions of Buonaparte's partizans in that country, and that it was intended to benefit Buonaparte at the expence of the Allies. It therefore could not be considered as an impartial neutrality, and the Allies were justified in not listening to it. And in marching through Switzerland they gave strong proofs to the inhabitants, by the orderly conduct of their troops, that they were desirous of treating them as friends, and relieving them from the French yoke, which for a long time had grievously oppressed them.

The annexed order of the day was issued by Prince Schwartzberg, on entering the Swiss territory :—

“ Soldiers!

“ We set foot on the Swiss territory: it is as friends and deliverers that we appear in this country. Your conduct will be conformable to this principle. Prove to the brave Swiss, that the Austrian warriors are as well acquainted with the duties they have to fulfil in passing through a friendly country, and the respect due to the inhabitants, as with the qualities which, on a day of battle, lead to glory and victory.

If the direction of the war renders it necessary to expose you to painful marches in the rigorous season, do not forget, soldiers! that the question now is, to finish gloriously what you have begun with so much honour; and that greater difficulties, greater dangers than those you can now meet with, have been already vanquished: in short, that it is from your valour and from your perseverance that your country and the whole world expect a glorious and durable peace.”

“ SCHWARTZENBERG.”

Whilst the routed French army was being

vigorously pursued to the Rhine, the Prince Royal of Sweden carried on operations against the Danes and Marshal Davoust's corps.

On the 4th of December all the corps of the Prince Royal's army moved forward; and on their crossing the Strecknitz, Marshal Davoust precipitately retired upon Hamburg, leaving the right wing of the Danish forces, which was posted at Oldeslohe, quite exposed. The French Marshal was pursued by General Woronzoff, who moved beyond Bergedorff, and defeated the whole French cavalry in a sanguinary engagement at Wandsbeck. General Walmoden marched direct upon Oldenslohe. Marshal Stedink manœuvred upon Lubeck, and General Baron de Tettenborn, with his light troops, pushed into the interior of Holstein, by Tréttau, and hung on the flanks and rear of the French cavalry. From the first day, the last named officer cut off all communication between the French and the Danes, and took from the latter a considerable number of prisoners, carriages, and ammunition waggons, and likewise intercepted some important dispatches.

Prince Frederick of Hesse, commanding the enemy's corps, did not hold out against all these combined movements, but commenced a precipitate retreat on the Eyder. Lubeck was eva-

cuated by the Danes, who were defeated on the 7th of December by the Swedes, and vigorously pursued by General Walmoden, when an obstinate engagement ensued with a part of his troops against the whole Danish army. The action was well contested, and the Danes were finally obliged to retire to Rensburg.

The communication between General Dornberg, (who had been detached upon the right bank of the Eyder) and General Walmoden being momentarily cut off, and the enemy having been momentarily reinforced at Schleswig by four battalions, a regiment of cavalry, and ten pieces of cannon, arrived from the interior of the country; the critical position of General Dornberg obliged General de Tettenborn to direct his operations towards Schleswig, which place he was preparing to attack in case the enemy did not accept a summons he had sent him to evacuate the place, when intelligence arrived of an armistice having been concluded with the Danes, by the mediation of Austria.

The obstinacy of Denmark, however, occasioned a revival of hostilities. In the course of three days, the whole Duchy of Schleswick was consequently taken possession of, and in all directions by the light troops under General Tetten-

born, after having in conjunction with General Dornberg, so completely invested the fortress of Rensburg, that neither the garrison, nor even the cavalry belonging to it, could find an opportunity of making a sally, for which orders had been given, on account of the scarcity reigning in the town.

The list of conquests made by the Prince Royal's army every day increased. Holstein was conquered, Schleswick overrun, and General Baron de Tettenborn had established his headquarters within a mile or two of Colding, when the King of Denmark was forced to sue for peace on such terms as the Allies should think fit to dictate.

On the 14th January a treaty * was signed between Denmark, Sweden, and Great Britain, by which the former agreed to accept Swedish Pomerania in lieu of Norway; and, in consideration of a subsidy of 400,000 pounds from Great Britain, to furnish 10,000 men to co-operate with the Allies.

On the 17th January the Prince Royal of Sweden issued the following bulletin, in which

* Vide the Author's Memoirs of the Prince Royal of Sweden, p. 269.

he emphatically observes, that the nations of the North do not look on the French as enemies, but on him who has done every thing to prevent their union; on him who, it cannot be too often repeated, has wished to enslave all nations, and to ravage from all their country.

Head-quarters, Kiel, Jan. 17, 1814.

The peace of Denmark with Sweden and England was signed on the 14th of January. On Sunday, the 16th, there was a grand parade; a solemn *Te Deum* was chaunted by way of thanksgiving, and numerous salutes of artillery were fired. The treaty has been sent to his Majesty the King of Denmark, and the ratification is expected by Wednesday next. The whole army is putting itself in march for the Rhine. There is no longer any rivalry among the nations of the North; they have acknowledged that they have the same interests. United for the noblest object, they will combat together for the liberty of the continent, the independence of sovereigns and of nations. The nations of the North do not look upon the French as enemies; they recognize no other enemy but him who has done every thing to prevent their union; him who, it cannot be too often repeated, has wished to enslave all nations, and to ravage from all their country.

The King of Denmark lost no time in recalling his minister at Paris, and in preparing to give efficient aid to the Allied Powers. In the annexed declaration he furnishes the world with further proof of the intrigues and deceitful promises of Napoleon Buonaparte, and the sufferings every state must undergo which attempts to support him in his ambitious projects :—

“ By the care of the Danish government, the war which already for fifteen years has devastated Europe, had not disturbed the repose of the Danish nation; when the King, for a moment, saw himself under the necessity of using defensive means, partly for the security of his province bordering on Germany. The attack made by the English on his Majesty's capital, and carrying off the Danish fleet in the year 1807, put an end to the happy tranquillity which his Majesty had until then been enabled to preserve for his subjects. The Danish states at that time had the same common enemy with France, and the consequence was, that an alliance was sought, and concluded, with that power. The Emperor openly and directly promised men and money, and a numerous army immediately moved into the provinces of his Majesty the King. It was agreed that the expence of its support should be defrayed by the French government, and this amounted to a sum

of several millions of rix-dollars. Without undertaking any thing, however, this army remained a burthen longer than the Danish government thought requisite. The expense of its support remained unpaid, and the requests of Denmark on this point were equally fruitless as those concerning the announced requisitions in money. The situation of the state, whose resources were already diminished by the naval war, and by these novel disbursements, became totally exhausted; and again suffered a most prejudicial influence from the shutting of the continental ports, which was represented as one of the means for obtaining a general peace. The annexation of the *Hans Towns* and the contiguous provinces to the French empire, became afterwards a most heavy burthen, with regard to the commercial intercourse with Germany. Its effects extended even to literary connexions. Earnest professions, which were frequently renewed, had given hopes, that these obstacles, which were so directly contrary to the good understanding which his Majesty did all in his power to remain in with the French government, would have been removed; but these hopes always remained unfulfilled. Whilst the French army was retreating in the winter between 1812 and 1813, the Imperial troops which, according to a particular agreement, were to have remained for the protection

of the frontiers of Holstein, were drawn away. As the French government had at the same time declared its intention of entering into negotiations for peace with all her enemies, the King deemed it important for him to make overtures of peace to Great Britain. The alliance with France was now become of no utility. The King would willingly have prevented the cities of Hamburg and Lubeck from again falling into the hands of the French, in order to keep the war from his own frontiers, and save from destruction those cities, whose interests stood in such direct connection with those of his subjects; but his Majesty was obliged to desist from the prosecution of this plan. His interests, therefore, required, that he should accept the offer made him, of renewing the alliance with France, and to give it a longer extension, in order to assure him of a powerful assistance against those Sovereigns, who had not hesitated to declare, that they would support the demands of Sweden, which were so inimical to the integrity of the States.

The King, on his part, conscientiously performed the stipulations of the treaty. Whilst his auxiliary troops were fighting by the side of the French, they received only a part of the pay, which, according to the agreement, was their

due; and his Majesty's subjects suffered a considerable loss, as well by the embargo laid on their property, which was deposited in the cities of Lübeck and Hamburg, of which the French government took to itself the privilege of disposal, as by taking away the funds of the bank in the last-mentioned city. The promises of restoration given, in consequence of the complaint thereon made, remained equally with the reclamations made on the subject without effect.

It was assured by the treaty, that 20,000 men should be in readiness to protect the Duchies and Jutland; but Marshal d'Eckmühl quitted the position which covered those provinces, and retreated with all the troops under his command to Hamburg, leaving the King's troops to their fate, and who were not able to withstand the superior force which was moving forward to effect an entrance into the country. The enemy's irruption into the Duchies, together with the loss of the fortresses, was followed by the King's being forsaken by an ally, on whose assistance he had reasonable grounds for placing a reliance.

His Majesty has been under the necessity of consenting to the greatest sacrifices, to protect

the remaining part of his States from invasion, with which they were threatened by the combined troops of several Powers, and for the purpose of again recovering possession of those provinces which had fallen into the enemy's power.

He recalled his minister at the court of the French Emperor, and declared to the minister of his Imperial Majesty, residing at his court, that he could no longer consider him as being in that capacity, and that opportunity should be given him for his return to France.

His Majesty likewise declares, that he will join the Sovereigns united against France, in order to assist in bringing about a general peace, for which all the nations of Europe are languishing, and which is so necessary for the Danish States."

" Middlefast, the 17th of January, 1814."

The people of Holland, who had so long been oppressed by Buonaparte, towards the close of this year, 1813, set the example of liberating themselves from their oppressors : and drained as they had been of French troops, to pursue the

war in Germany, they, without difficulty, re-established their ancient government.

On the 15th November an insurrection broke out at Amsterdam: the people rose in a body and proclaimed the House of Orange. The other towns in the provinces of Holland and Utrecht followed their example. The French authorities were dismissed, and the Stadtholder recalled, after an exile of nearly twenty years. A Prussian corps, under General Bulow, and a British force, under Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, were sent to support the efforts of the Dutch, and to reduce such places as still might hold out for the French. Excepting an unfortunate attack upon Bergen-op-Zoom*, made by the British, the operations of both armies were successful.

* Sir Thomas Graham, in the night between the 8th and 9th March 1814, attempted to take Bergen-op-Zoom by a *Coup de main*. At this unfortunate attempt the troops displayed their usual courage and good conduct. Two, out of five columns engaged, penetrated into that fortress, and made themselves masters of the ramparts with little loss; two others having lost their leaders, fell into disorder; the enemy took advantage of the confusion,—vigorously attacked the troops, and finally obliged all in the place to surrender. The loss of the British was 300 killed and 1800 prisoners, whom the governor liberated on condition of their being embarked for England, and not serving till exchanged.

Campaign

IN

F R A N C E.

1814.

THE Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia crossed the Rhine on the 13th January ; the Emperor of Austria, who had arrived at Basle on the preceding evening, went to meet their Imperial and Royal Majesties, and they together entered Basle at the head of the Russian and Prussian guards. The unanimity that prevailed between these illustrious Sovereigns, and their determination, on entering the French territory, not to lay down their arms until they had obtained a general peace for the world, inspired the most sanguine hopes that their united exertions would be attended by the most ample success.

On the 21st of December, as already observed, the grand army of the Allies, under the command of Prince Schwartzberg, had crossed the Rhine between Basle and Schaffhausen, and on the 14th January, that distinguished chief established his head quarters at Vesoul. General Wrede commanding the right wing, marched, in a parallel direction, through Lorraine : his advanced guard, on the 10th, was obliged to fall back from St. Diez, but being reinforced, it regained that town, and took a considerable number of prisoners. In the mean time, the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, and General Platoff with an intermediate corps, under their command, cut their way through a corps of French cavalry at Epinal, from whence the following report was issued :

“ Head quarters at Vesoul, Jan. 14, 1814.

“ The Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg has given the following report of the successful expedition against Epinal :

When the enemy was informed of the approach of our fourth army corps, he hastily abandoned Epinal and retired upon Charmes. The Hereditary Prince pursued him, with a part of his cavalry and flying artillery, beyond Thion, which was already occupied by General Grekoff, form-

ing the advanced guard of the column of Count Platoff. General Grekoff then charged the enemy's cavalry, which was precipitately retiring, dispersed it, took six officers, and a great many soldiers prisoners. Had not the marshy and woody nature of the ground opposed great obstacles to Count Platoff's artillery, the enemy must have sustained an entire defeat. However, the artillery under General Raissaroff still arrived in time to annoy the enemy considerably, and a terrible fire of grape-shot was kept up on his masses of infantry till nightfall. The road from Thaon to Igney was covered with dead, with arms and equipments. Count Platoff incessantly harassed the enemy as far as Charmes, and in the evening more than 500 prisoners had been brought in.

Count Witgenstein writes from Rastadt, the 8th inst. that on the 6th, a detachment of Cossacks encountered near Vassellone, on the road from Strasburg to Nancy, a detachment of hostile cavalry of the corps of General Milhaud. This troop was attacked and dispersed; an officer and twelve men were made prisoners. Count Witgenstein, on the morning of the 7th, sent General Rudiger with his detachment of cavalry from Brumet, upon Wanzenu, to drive the enemy from that place. At his approach, the

enemy quitted Wanzenau, and marched near Honheim, with 1000 infantry, 500 horse, and four cannon. General Rudiger attacked him briskly, drove him from his position, took two officers and sixty men prisoners, and pursued the rest under the cannon of Strasburg. The enemy left 70 dead on the field, among whom was the commandant of these troops. Count Witgenstein praises highly the bravery of the Cossacks of Wlashoff."

The grand Allied army next marched towards Langres, which place Mortier evacuated on its approach, and retired to Fontaine. On the 24th, Mortier ventured an attack on Prince Schwartzenberg's advanced guard: he was repulsed with considerable loss, and obliged to fall back on Bar-sur-Aube.

Field Marshal Blucher, commanding the Silesian army, had passed the Rhine on the 1st and 2d January. The right wing, under General Sacken crossed near Manheim, and secured Frankenthal and Worms; the centre, consisting of Generals Von D'York and Langeron's corps crossed at and about Caub: took Bingen, blockaded Mentz, and on the 4th, entered Krentznach. The left wing, under General St. Priest, crossed

close to Coblentz, and took that city after a slight resistance.

The following addresses from Marshal Blucher to the army of Silesia, and to the inhabitants of the left bank of the Rhine, deserve notice, as they contain pledges of the strict order which the Allies engaged should be observed to property, and individuals in their enemy's territory, and likewise their professed motives for pursuing the French Ruler even to the gates of his capital.

" TO THE ARMY OF SILESIA.

" When you advanced from the Oder towards the Rhine, it was necessary to take from the enemy the provinces which he had previously occupied. Now you are going to pass the Rhine, to force peace from the enemy, who cannot console himself for having lost, in two campaigns, the conquests which he had made during nineteen years. Soldiers! I have only to point out the road to glory to the conquerors of the Katzbach, of Wastinburg, of Mockern, and of Leipzig, and I am certain of success; but I have new duties to prescribe to you: the inhabitants of the left bank of the Rhine are not our enemies. I have promised them protection for their property. I have done so in your name; it belongs

to you to perform what I have promised. Bravery does honour to the soldier, but subordination and an exact discipline are his highest titles to glory.

“BLUCHER.”

**“TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE LEFT BANK
OF THE RHINE.**

“I have conducted the army of Silesia beyond the Rhine, to establish the liberty and independence of nations, and to conquer peace.

The Emperor Napoleon incorporated with the French empire, Holland, a part of Germany, and of Italy; he has declared that he would not give up a single village of his conquests, not even if the enemy was upon the heights of Paris.

The armies of all the European powers are acting against this declaration, and these principles! Will you defend these principles? If so, range yourselves in the battalions of the Emperor Napoleon, and endeavour to fight against the most just of causes, which Providence so visibly protects. Do not partake in this opinion; you will find protection on our part.

I will protect your property. Let every citizen, let every landholder peaceably remain at his

home, and every magistrate at his post, to continue his functions without interruption.

However, all connection with the French empire must cease, from the moment of the entrance of the Allied troops.

Whoever infringes this order, will render himself guilty of treason against the Allied Powers: he will be carried before a military council, and condemned to death.

Given upon the left bank of the Rhine,
January 1st, 1814.

“BLUCHER.”

“Head quarters, Montebiard, Jan. 8th, 1814.”

“At this moment, when the army is advancing upon the French territory, I think it my duty to remind the commanders of corps, of the orders which preceded that movement, and to enjoin them to redouble their zeal for the maintenance of order and discipline. They will exact the same attention under a responsibility the most extensive, from all commanders of regiments, battalions, &c. The troops will make the scourge of war bear as lightly as possible on the inhabitants; and on no account must they exact more than the fixed marching allowance. The conduct and exact discipline of the soldier must

fulfil the solemn engagement entered into by the Allied Monarchs, in their declaration to the French people ; must convince them that we do not make war upon them, and that we now are in the midst of them only to conquer peace, and to enable them to participate of its blessings. The army in uniting to its well-proved valour the most severe discipline, will fix the admiration of its own age, and that of generations to come.

The commandants of corps will repeat to their troops the order that the most severe punishment will be inflicted on every offender, as due to the honour of the army which is entrusted to my command. They will also every where announce that every inhabitant out of uniform, taken with arms in his hand, being only to be considered in such case as a malefactor or assassin, shall be judicially condemned as such, and punished with death.

The town, city, or village, the inhabitants of which shall oppose any resistance, and commit any acts of hostility, shall be razed, and reduced to ashes."

PROCLAMATION.

"Frenchmen!—Suffer not yourselves to be deceived by calumnious reports, disseminated by malevolence. Behold, in the armies of the Allied

Sovereigns, only the armies of humanity, who have no other enemies but the enemies of peace. Your relatives, your friends, your brothers, your children, prisoners in a foreign land, unite their wishes with our's for peace; the first benefit of which to them will be, their speedy return to the bosom of their families."

Marshal Marmont was opposed to Marshal Blucher, but the former found himself too weak to make any stand, and consequently, the strong position of Kayserslautern was abandoned. On the 6th January, Treves, with a garrison of 1000 men, was taken by a detachment under Colonel Henckel.

To secure their retreat, the French had destroyed all the bridges: these Marshal Blucher having repaired, he left detachments to blockade Saar Louis, Thionville, and Luxembourg, and marched towards the Moselle.

Nancy was, on the 14th, taken possession of by General Sachse; and on the 15th the Silesian army effected a junction with the grand army under Prince Schwartzberg, whose right wing had arrived at Charmes.

On the 17th Toul surrendered without resist-

ance; and on the 25th the army of Silesia arrived in the vicinity of the Marne. On the same day Buonaparte had set out from Paris, and proceeded to Chalons-sur-Marne, where he had collected an army of 70,000 men, and on which side Paris was most threatened by the army of Blucher. Buonaparte, however, during this astonishing and rapid advance of the allied troops, had not been wanting in that energy* which marks his character, and which has so often rendered him successful, where success to common minds appeared impossible.

He had employed every endeavour to animate the French people throughout France, and to

* If Napoleon Buonaparte had not possessed the greatest energy of mind, his other talents as a Général and a statesman would have availed him little in elevating him to the throne of France. Mr. Burke says with justice of a *legitimate King* of France, and the same nearly applies to a man who has once usurped that throne—"Whoever claims a right by birth to govern there, must find in his breast, or must conjure up in it, an energy not to be expected, perhaps not always to be wished, in well-ordered States. The lawful Prince must have in every thing, but in crime, the character of an usurper: he is gone, if he imagines himself the quiet possessor of a throne; he is to contend for it as much after an apparent conquest as before: his task is to win it; he must leave posterity to enjoy and adorn it. No velvet cushions for him—he is to be always (I speak nearly to the letter) on horseback."

augment his forces and supplies: he called upon "the French to succour the French;" and by the most powerful declamations* endeavoured to excite that enthusiasm which his former successes had always inspired. How far he succeeded in creating a numerous army, has been seen; and he has, perhaps, thereby astonished Europe more, even than by the immense force he raised immediately after his disastrous campaign in Russia.

Buonaparte adopted a step he never before had recourse to: he dispatched Counsellors of State into the military divisions of France, who were charged with accelerating the levies of the conscription; the clothing, equipment, and arming of the troops; the completing of the provisioning of fortresses; the levy of horses required

* "Empires, like individuals, have their days of adversity and of prosperity; it is in great exigencies that great nations shew themselves.—No: the enemy shall not tear asunder this beautiful and noble France, which for these fourteen centuries has maintained itself with glory through such diversities of fortune; and which, for the interest of the neighbouring nations themselves, can always throw a considerable weight into the balance of Europe. We have for pledges your heroic firmness, and the national honour. We will fight for our dear country, between the tombs of our fathers, and the cradles of our infants."—*Address of the Senate.*

for the service of his army; and the levy and organization of the national guards.

Names of the Extraordinary Commissioners appointed by a Decree of the 26th of December, 1813.

Military division.	Counts
2. Mezières,	Bournonville, Senator.
3. Metz,	Chassel, ditto.
4. Nancy,	Colchen, ditto.
5. Strasburg,	Rœderer, ditto.
6. Besançon,	De Valence, ditto.
7. Grenoble,	De St. Vallier, ditto.
8. Toulon,	Goutbeaume, Counsellor of State.
9. Montpellier,	Pelet, ditto.
10. Toulouse,	Caffarelli, ditto.
11. Bourdeaux,	Garnier, senator.
12. Rochelle,	Boissy d'Anglas.
13. Rennes,	Canclaux, ditto.
14. Caen,	Latour Maubourg, ditto.
16. Rouen,	Montesquieu, ditto.
16. Lille,	Villamanzy.
17. Dijon,	Segur, ditto.
18. Lyon,	Chaptal, ditto.
19. Perigueux,	De l'Apparent, ditto.
20. Bourges,	Semonville, ditto.
21. Tours,	Lecouteux, ditto.
24. Brussels,	Pontecoulan, ditto.
25. Liege,	De Pelluse, ditto.
26. Mentz.	

Maîtres de Requetes, or Auditors, to accompany the Commissioners.

2. Messrs. Heim, Auditor. 3. Arnoult, ditto. 4. Pelleno, ditto. 5. Belleville, Maître des Requetes. 6. Aubernon, Auditor. 7. De Beyle, ditto. 8. Jordan Duplessis, ditto. 9. De Fourment, ditto. 10. De Parrat, ditto. 11. Portal, Maître des Requetes. 12. Saur, auditor. 13. Lachée, Maître des Requetes. 14. Dumont de la Charnaye, Auditor. 15. De Brevarmes, ditto. 16. Joseph Perrier, ditto. 18. La Chapelier, ditto. 19. Desportes de Pardalhan, ditto. 20. Lahaye de Cormenin, ditto. 21. De Montigny, ditto. 22. Lecouteulx, ditto. 24. Cochelet, ditto. 25. De lamalle, ditto. 26. ———

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Such of the Commissioners as were sent into countries threatened by the Allies, were directed to order levies *en masse*, and all other measures whatever necessary to the defence of the country, and for opposing the progress of the Allies: they were authorised to order all measures of high police, which circumstances and the maintenance of public order might demand; and to form military commissions, and summon before them, or before the special courts, all persons accused of

favouring the Allies, or of being in communication with them.

Having taken these steps, and given orders for concentrating his forces, Napoleon Buonaparte prepared to repel the united strength of the continental powers. Throughout his military career, he has been placed by his ambition in situations of the utmost peril and uncertainty; but in none did the crisis of his fate appear so near at hand as at this period. With no ally to aid him against an almost overwhelming force, he seemingly looked forward with confidence to the support of the French people, who, till 1812, had generally found the most astonishing successes crowning all his military enterprises.

On the 26th of January, Buonaparte arrived at Vitry. Marshal Blucher's army had passed the Marne, and was marching upon Troyes. On the following day the latter entered Brienne, and was preparing to pass the Aube, when Buonaparte unexpectedly came up, attacked Marshal Blucher's rear at St. Dizier, and drove it upon the main body. On the 28th Buonaparte advanced upon Montierender.

At four o'clock in the afternoon of the 29th, Brienne was attacked by the French. The at-

tack was vigorously and ably conducted, and the resistance was equally so. Night put an end to the contest, and the Allies, finding they could not maintain their position, prepared to retire.

In the mean time a conflagration burst forth in the town, the flames of which, from the houses being principally of wood, spread with the greatest rapidity. The Allies availing themselves of this event, endeavoured to retake the castle of Brienne; but after a considerable loss, they were forced to retire.

Prince Wirtemberg and Count Giulay's corps were sent by Prince Schwartzenberg to reinforce Marshal Blucher; who being thus rendered nearly equal in point of numbers to Napoleon, prepared to give him battle, and to obtain the first success in a general affair on the territory of France.

This important battle was preceded by the following operations.

MILITARY REPORT.

"Head quarters at Langres, Jan. 26, 1814.

"In consequence of orders issued to the Crown Prince of Wirtemberg and the General of Ca-

valry, Count Giulay, the enemy was attacked at mid-day of the 24th, with their united force. The object of this important attempt was to obtain possession of the town of Bar-sur-Aube, which was occupied by the greater part of the old guard, by other troops of the line, and a considerable artillery, all under the command of Marshal Mortier. General Christiani was also in the same line with Italian troops.

The enemy's advance was overthrown at all points, and pursued to the bridge over the Aube, at Fontaine. There a division of the enemy's corps, nearly 12,000 strong, with ten pieces of cannon and four howitzers, was found stationed in a very advantageous position, which overlooked the whole ground in front. The enemy endeavoured to avail himself of his advantages. He briskly attacked our troops under the command of General Giulay, but was twice defeated by the brigaded Trenck, composed of the infantry regiments of Ignatius Giulay and Mariassy, and pursued as far as Fontaine. The enemy, aware of the importance of this point, which supports the communications between Bar-sur-Aube and Troyes, made every effort to unite there the whole force of his corps.

At the same moment when General Giulay

began his forward movement; the Crown Prince of Wirtemberg had attacked the enemy at Colmbey, made himself master of that point, and pursued the enemy to Lignol. That position was also occupied, and the troops which were there retired to Rouvré, where the principal force of the enemy, supported by twenty pieces of cannon, stood posted on advantageous ground. His Royal Highness contented himself with successfully cannonading the enemy, to give his troops the necessary time to assemble. The enemy, however, alarmed by the events of the preceding day, evacuated Bar-sur-Aube in the night, and retired upon Chalons and Troyes. Count Giulay took possession of Bar-sur-Aube next day.

The enemy's loss was considerable; two Colonels were found dead on the field. Italian and Brabant deserters, whose numbers increase every hour, left the enemy's ranks during the fight. We have to lament the loss of Major Këck, of the regiment of Ignatius Giulay, who fell gloriously in the performance of his duty. Our loss is inconsiderable when compared with that of the enemy, and considering the great importance of the objects attained. The loss of the enemy could not be less than 2,000 men, principally of the old guard, who had already fought against us. In this view it is hardly repairable.

All our troops fought with equal spirit and valour. Count Guilay praises especially Field-Marshal Lieutenant Fresnel, Major-Generals Czolich and Trenck, Colonels Kinsky, Prince Hohenloe, &c.

In fort Joux, which surrendered on the 16th, 286 men were made prisoners, besides the Commandant and six officers. We found in it, ten cannon, 4 mortars, more than 6,000 bombs and cannon balls of various calibre, 495 muskets, 2 quintals of musket balls, 10,000 infantry cartridges, 2 quintals of cartridges for sharpshooters and 390 quintals of gunpowder.

- Lieutenant-Colonel Count Thurn has, in the vicinity of Oisy, on the road from Langres to Dijon, taken a train of twenty-three waggons, laden with ammunition, destined for Metz. One of the waggons was blown up during the skirmish. The escort, which consisted of a party of the 14th light horse, was sabred or made prisoners. Count Thurn incessantly pursues the enemy on the road of Chatillon.

A patrol, sent out by Major-General Hecat, has taken, on the road of Bourguignon, a considerable transport of provisions.

Field-Marshal Blucher reports from Gande-

court, under date of the 24th, that the Russian Major-General Prince Tcherbatoff, observing that the enemy would not evacuate Ligny, attacked him there, and compelled him to leave the place.

At Ligny it was reported, that the Prince of Neufchatel had come thither from Paris on the 22d, and that after a conference of four hours with Marshals Ney and Victor, he returned to Paris. At this conference it is said to have been determined, that Marshal Victor should hold Ligny and Bar-le-Duc till the 26th instant, on which day the young guards would be able to arrive from Antwerp.

The Hereditary Prince of Hesse Hombourg occupied Dijon on the 19th.

To the Inhabitants of Franche Comté, and of the Department of the Vosges.

“The efforts of the high Allied Powers to conquer a safe and durable peace have brought their victorious armies into the midst of you.

Averse from all vengeance, which is wholly dissonant to their magnanimous wishes, they lament the unavoidable evils of war, and wish to lighten them towards the innocent victims of an unbounded ambition. In conformity to this

wish, so worthy, in every respect, of great Monarchs, they have given orders for establishing for you a general government, which has been entrusted to me.

It is our duty to reply to their expectations. In the mean time, while I, on my side, with the same spirit which animates them, exert all my efforts for your welfare, I have a right to expect a similar return from you. I, therefore, order all the judicial and administrative authorities, who have not deserted their posts, to continue in their functions. The high Allied Powers war not against the laws; they wish to maintain them for the security of your persons and property. They order that every one submit himself to the authorities, under the inspection of the general government, and tranquilly await the issue of events.

Inhabitants of the departments of the Upper Soane, of the Doubs, of Jura, and the Vosges, the severest punishments await such as may oppose the beneficial views of the Allied Monarchs. I feel assured that you will not misconceive them. A twenty years war must have convinced you of the great truth, that without rectitude and moderation, nothing can be stable. This so dearly purchased experience will not be lost upon France.

The cause of the high Allies, so visibly supported by Providence, is your own. They will finally secure, not less for you than for your own people, a so much wished for peace; and with gratitude shall you return thanks to the authors of that peace."

"The Governor-General,
Baron VON ANDLAW."

(By command) "Baron VON NEYEW,
Secretary-General."

"Vesoul, Jan. 27, 1814."

On the 1st of February Buonaparte had placed his army in two lines, extending across the plain from the front of Dienville; on the right, by the village of La Rothiere; towards Tremilly, on the left. He occupied the village of La Gibrice in front of the left, as well as the woods by which it is surrounded. General Marmont was placed at the village of Morvilliers in reserve. The French likewise occupied the heights about the town of Brienne.

The corps of Marshal Blucher consisting of General Sachse's and part of General Langeron's divisions, had, on the preceding day, the 31st January, taken up a position near Trames.

The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg was in position at Maison, in communication with Marshal Blucher's right. General Giulay's corps was formed on the great road between Trames and Dienville, and General Wrede, with his corps, marched upon Doulevant, from whence he was directed to advance to Chamneuil, upon the road by Tremilly. General Barclay de Tolly commanded the reserve, consisting of two divisions of Russian grenadiers, and a division of cuirassiers, about 6,000 men, and which formed the support of the different corps.

Skirmishing and cannonading in the plain were the preludes to the attack, which was commenced by Marshal Blucher about twelve o'clock, by advancing the corps of General Giulay towards Dienville, and by forming in front of La Rothiere the divisions of his own corps.

Nearly at the same time the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg advanced from his position at Maison upon La Gibrerie; he met with a vigorous opposition from the French who occupied in force the woods about that village, but finally succeeded in carrying it: and in an attempt afterwards made by the enemy to retake that post, they experienced a severe repulse. General Wrede arrived at the Prince's position towards

the conclusion of this affair, and immediately advanced upon Tremilly, which he readily gained possession of.

The successes of the Prince of Wirtemberg and General Wrede's attacks secured General Sacken's right, and that officer consequently resolved on attacking the centre of the French position at La Rothiere. While his infantry were engaged in the attack of the village, Marshal Blucher directed a charge of cavalry upon the right of it, which was attended with complete success. The enemy was now driven from La Rothiere, and failed in all his attempts to retake it. Late in the evening General Giulay advanced upon Dienville and succeeded in taking the part of that village on the right of the Aube.

Buonaparte, undismayed by his ill fortune, continued the action with great obstinacy till twelve at night. The re-occupation of the village of La Rothiere was his principal object, and he directed, in person, the attack of the young guards upon that place: but, baffled at all points, he was finally forced to a retreat, which commenced at one in the morning, upon Vitry, Troyes, and Arcis.

In this battle the loss of the French was very considerable in killed and wounded: that of the

Allies was also very great. The latter took 73 pieces of cannon and about 4,000 prisoners.

Buonaparte retreated with his army in two columns, the right upon Lessmont, the left upon Laissicourt and Ronay. The cavalry of the Allies harrassed his covering troops, and executed several charges in the most handsome manner.

In the meanwhile Marshal Macdonald's corps having been recalled from the Lower Rhine, hastened, by forced marches, through Liege and Namur, to join the main army. General Von D'York's corps was dispatched to the northward to prevent this junction, and on the 5th an action took place at Chaussel, near Vitry, which terminated in favour of General Von D'York, who took three pieces of cannon and several hundred prisoners. Macdonald next retired to Chalons, pursued by General Von D'York, who bombarded that town. On the following day Chalons surrendered by capitulation, in consequence of which, General Macdonald, with his corps and those of Generals Sebastiani and Arrighi, were allowed to evacuate Chalons, and to retire over the Marne in the direction of Meaux.

On the 6th Marshal Blücher's head quarters were at Landron : on the 8th they were removed

from Vertus to Etoges. General Sacken being then at Montmirail, General D'York at Chateau Thierry, and General Kleist at Chalons; the whole advancing upon the army of Macdonald, who was retiring with 100 pieces of artillery. On the evening of the latter day, the 8th, Marshal Blucher's head quarters were again removed to Vertus, on the report of a Russian regiment having been attacked at Baye. General D'York's advanced posts from Dormont, and General Sacken's from Montmirail, now reached as far as Chateau Thierry, and La Ferté sous Jouarre. The Russian corps of Alsuffieff being at Champaubert, was attacked in the afternoon of the 10th by a very superior force from Sezanne; and after an obstinate resistance, compelled to retire with considerable loss. On the following day the head quarters of Marshal Blucher were at Bergeres, and the corps of Generals Sacken and D'York marched upon Montmirail against the enemy. A severe engagement (vide sixth Bulletin, vol. ii. p. 356) ensued, during which the village of Marchais was taken and retaken three times. Both armies maintained their positions; but two days afterwards, the Allied Chiefs thought it advisable to retire behind the Marne.

On the 12th Marshal Marmont, with the 6th corps, amounting to about 10,000 men, was at

Etoges: Marshal Blucher, with the corps under Generals Kleist and Kassiewitz, in position at Bergeres. On the 13th Marshal Blucher advanced to attack Marmont, but the latter, not prepared to cope with such a powerful adversary, fell back, closely pursued by the Allied troops, to Janvillieres. At the latter place he was joined by Napoleon, on the 14th, who had made a forced march in the night from Chateau Thierry, with the whole of his guards and a large body of cavalry.

A severe action ensued; the inferiority of Marshal Blucher's force in point of numbers, determined that officer to retreat, and he consequently formed his infantry into squares. These squares were vigorously attacked by the French cavalry, but they successfully resisted all attempts to break them, and finally forced their way through a French corps which attempted to intercept them, and towards night reached Etoges in safety.* Marshal Blucher subsequently retired to Chalons, where he was joined, on the 16th, by Generals Sacken and Von D'York.

* Lieut.-General Sir Charles Stewart estimates the loss of Marshal Blucher in this movement at 3,500 men, killed, wounded and prisoners: that of the enemy is stated to have been very great, as he was exposed to a tremendous fire of artillery, in which Marshal Blucher was superior.

At this period part of General Winzingerode's corps had carried Soissons by assault, taking two Generals and about 8,000 men. Generals Langeron and St. Priest, with their corps, having reduced Bonn, Cologne, Juliers, and other towns, were rapidly advancing to bring a great accession to Marshal Blücher's force; who, on the 20th, was marching southward to join the grand army at Troyes.

In the meantime the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg had, on the 11th, taken the town of Lens by assault and immediately marched on Bray, by Pont-sur-Yonne. On the 9th Count Hardegg attacked the rear of the French at Romilly and St. Hilaire, and, joined by General Witgenstein, the Count again attacked them near St. Aubin and Marmay, and drove them upon Nogent, part of which he occupied on the 10th. General Witgenstein having advanced towards Pont-sur-Seine and General Wrede towards Bray, the French abandoned the left of the Seine and destroyed the bridges, which were re-established by the Allies; and General Wrede advanced towards Provins.

General Witgenstein crossing at Pont-sur-Seine, Generals Bianchi and Giulay were at the same time marching on Montereau, and mea-

asures were adopted for placing the grand Allied army on the left of the Seine, with the right at Mery and the left at Montereau, with the Prince of Wirtemberg's and Generals Wrede and Witgenstein's at Provins and Villeneuve.

On the 16th, dispositions were made to remove the head quarters of the grand Allied army to Bray, and Generals Witgenstein and Wrede's corps by Nangis towards Melun. On the 17th Fontainebleau was taken by Counts Hardegg and Thurn, and General Platoff. On the 17th Buonaparte attacked, with a large corps of cavalry, at Nanges, the advance of General Witgenstein's corps, under Count Pahlen, and drove it back with considerable loss both in men and artillery. Prince Schwartzenberg then withdrew his army behind the Seine. On the following day the French vigorously attacked at Montereau the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg's corps, charged with the defence of the bridge at that place: they were repulsed with loss. The attack was again renewed in the evening, when the French succeeded in obtaining some advantages*.

On the 21st, Field-Marshal Blucher, with the

* Vide Ninth Bulletin, inserted in p. 373 of Appendix.

army of Silesia, effected his march upon Mery which town was already occupied by General Count Witgenstein, who had reconnoitred the enemy to be in some force opposite to him, between Chatres and Merigny. The Count, on the arrival of the veteran Field-Marshal, withdrew his corps, and early in the morning of the 22d took the direction of Chaudrigny. Scarcely had the posts he left in front of the town been relieved by the army of the Field-Marshal, at about eight o'clock in the morning, when Marshal Oudinot, with two corps, commenced an attack from the opposite side of the river.

It not being, however, the immediate object to carry on any operation on the left bank of the river, arrangements were immediately made for burning the bridge over the Seine, that divides the town in two parts, and for defending that on the other side of the river. Whilst Field-Marshal Blucher was himself superintending the dispositions for this effect, the town itself in three places fell a prey to the flames. The wind, from being very high, rendered it impracticable to subdue the flames; and the project, therefore, of defending the town by any considerable body of infantry, could not be executed. A few tirailleurs were all that could be employed; and Marshal Oudinot, who had not any obstacle on his

side of the river, advancing rapidly, the bridge was set fire to, but only one side of it consumed.

From nine o'clock till two *, a constant tirailade ensued; but the flames became so general, that no more support could be sent to the small party that had defended the town, and the French were enabled to effect a passage across the remaining part of the bridge.

In the mean time, Field-Marshal Blucher drew up his army in two lines, in a vast plain outside the town, having his cavalry in reserve, and was thus prepared to have taken every advantage of the enemy, had he attempted to push any force across the river. The view of this preparation, however, intimidated him.

Marshal Oudinot had pushed over three battalions, and extending them along the left bank of the river, began a very sharp fire, with the design of covering the further advance of troops from the river, when he was himself attacked,

* The gallant Field-Marshal Blucher, whilst reconnoitring the enemy's position in the town, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, was struck with a musket ball in the leg, which passed through his boot; but most fortunately did this bright ornament to the military profession, this second Prince Kutusoff, no material injury.

driven back into the town, and compelled to recross the broken bridge, leaving several prisoners and wounded behind him; and at sunset each army remained at their respective sides of the town.

On the morning of the 24th, Field-Marshal Blucher threw three pontoon bridges across the Aube, near Baudemont, and crossed the whole of his army, having marched it during the night, without being perceived by the enemy, from opposite Mery. It bivouacked on the night of the 24th at and in the vicinity of Auglure.

The Field-Marshal had received advices of the approach of different corps by which he expected to be joined, and also intelligence that Marshal Marmont, emboldened by his absence, had advanced to Sezanne. This account determined the veteran chief to break up from Mery, and to march against Marshal Marmont, whose apparent object was to get in the rear of the Allies.

On the approach of the Prussian Field-Marshal, the enemy retired to La Ferté-sous-Jouarre, on the Marne. The peasantry represented him to be flying in disorder, and his troops seeking shelter in the woods. At Rabais, however, it

was learnt that Marshal Mortier, with the young guard, had marched from Chateau Thierry, where he had been some time in observation of General Winzingerode, to effect a junction with Marshal Marmont, their whole force amounting to somewhat between 16 and 20,000 men.

To pass the Marne, therefore, in presence of such a force, with the probability that Buonaparte, hearing of the march of the army of Silesia in this direction, would detach a force to the rear of it, became an operation of great delicacy. Field-Marshal Blucher consequently made the following skilful dispositions, by which he menaced the communications of the enemy with Paris, and compelled him to evacuate La Ferté-sous-Jouarre.

The corps of General Baron Sacken and General Count Langeron were directed to march on Coulomiers and Chailly, and to pursue their route on the morning of the 27th towards Meaux. The corps of General D'York and General Kleist, after halting for the night at and in the vicinity of Rebais, were ordered to march at the same time to La Ferté-sous-Jouarre, General Korff, with a reserve of 8000 cavalry, formed the rear guard at La Ferté Gauchep.

The demonstration towards Meaux was attended by the most happy results: Marshals Marmont and Mortier, who had united their force at La Ferté-sous-Jouarre, precipitately abandoned the town, leaving the river in front of it open to the establishment of pontoon bridges in every direction. Some yagers got over in small boats, and took possession of the town. Had the French Marshals made a stand in this point, Meaux, or Triport in the vicinity of it, would have been that where the passage would have been effected, the Silesian army, by its disposition, having been equally prepared for either.

About the end of January, three Princes of the house of Bourbon, viz. the Count D'Artois, brother of Louis XVIII, the Duke D'Angouleme, and the Duke de Berri, left England with the view of attempting to effect a counter revolution in the French empire. The first-mentioned repaired to the head quarters of the Allies, and was received by many inhabitants of the Eastern provinces of France with enthusiasm. The Duke D'Angouleme joined the army of Lord Wellington, and at the taking of Bourdeaux he was received by the mayor and

inhabitants in a manner that proved their desire to aid the cause of Louis XVIII. The Duke de Berri proceeded to Jersey, where he waited in the expectation of receiving the necessary arms, which would enable him to land with a probability of success on the Western coast of France.

The two former Princes exerted themselves to gain supporters to the cause of the Bourbons, and profiting of the waning greatness of Napoleon Buonaparte, and the desire the French nation generally entertained for peace, they found their efforts very successful throughout the provinces occupied by the Allies, and numbers flocked to their standards.

Buonaparte, whose head quarters were at Nogent on the 21st, invested the city of Troyes on the 23d; and Prince Schwartzenberg having threatened to set fire thereto, for the purpose of securing his retreat, it was agreed upon that he should evacuate it unmolested the same night. Annexed is the military report of this event.

" Head Quarters, Bar sur Aube,

" Feb. 25, 1814.

" The movement to the right bank of the Seine

was effected on the 23d, in the presence of the enemy. Troyes alone remained occupied on that day; and in the direction of Sens was the light division of Prince Lichtenstein, supported by the 3d army corps under Count Giulay.

On the 24th, the enemy's whole force covered the heights of Troyes; our advanced posts retired into the suburbs, and on the road of Sens an action took place with our cavalry merely, which supported its old renown, and repulsed all the enemy's attacks.

At night-fall the enemy occupied the suburbs of Troyes, which we had evacuated. He ventured three attacks upon the city, which were repelled by the valour of General Volkmann and his brigade.

The enemy at last proposed a convention for evacuating the city, which was no longer of importance to us, as the army had taken up its position on the other bank. Thus was Troyes delivered up to the enemy next day, at six o'clock in the morning.

Count Giulay and the division Lichtenstein retired towards the Marne, executed a part of the grand plan, according to which offensive

operations were to be carried on with activity, and in great masses. He crossed the Aube at Baudemont with three pontoons, to attack Marshal Marmont, who on the 24th was still at Sezanne.

Generals Bulow, Winzingerode, Woronzoff, and the Duke of Weimar, are in communication with the corps of Marshal Blucher, who has taken the command of this numerous army, and has begun his operations in the rear, and on the left wing of the enemy."

On the ensuing morning, Buonaparte made his entry * into the city, and immediately issued the following decrees :

* In his dispatch to the Empress on this event, is the following observation : " It is impossible to give an idea of the vexations to which the inhabitants have been a prey during the seventeen days of its occupation by the enemy. It would be equally difficult to describe the enthusiasm and exultation of feeling which they displayed on the arrival of the Emperor. A mother who sees her infants snatched from death—slaves who behold their fetters broken after the most cruel captivity, do not experience a joy more lively, than that which the inhabitants of Troyes manifested. Their conduct has been honourable, and worthy of praise. The theatre was open every evening, but neither man nor woman, even of the lower classes, chose to appear there." Although much exaggerated, this observation is not wholly incorrect; for unfortunately,

*Imperial Head Quarters,
Troyes, February 26, 1814.*

“ Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, Mediator of the Swiss Confederation, &c.

•

We have decreed and do decree as follows :

Article 1. A list shall be drawn up of those Frenchmen, who, being in the service of the

some excesses had been committed by parties of the Allies, which the friendly proclamations of the Allied Chiefs towards the inhabitants of the different provinces of France had not been able to prevent. In Prince Schwartzberg's order of the 20th of February, he observes—

“ I learn with the greatest dissatisfaction, that some stragglers, who have escaped the observation of their chiefs, have ill-treated the peaceable inhabitants. This disobedience to the formal orders which I gave at the time the army entered France, obliges me to renew them, and render them more severe. Reckoning from to-day, every soldier who shall allow himself to pillage, or commit any other excess, shall, without any distinction, be brought before a council of war, and punished with death, according to the letter of the law.”

The general *enthusiasm*, however, as well as the *attachment* to the dynasty of Napoleon, are to be appreciated by more recent events.

Allied Powers, or under whatever titles have accompanied the enemy's armies in the invasion of the territory of the empire, since the 20th of December 1813.

Art. 2. The individuals who shall be comprehended in the said list shall be summoned without delay, and all other business ceasing before our courts and tribunals, to be there judged and condemned to the penalties inflicted by our laws, and their property confiscated to the benefit of the domains of the state, according to the existing laws.

Art. 3. Every Frenchman who shall have worn the badges of the decoration of the ancient dynasty, in the places occupied by the enemy, and during his stay there, shall be declared a traitor, and as such judged by a military commission, and condemned to death: his property shall be confiscated to the profit of the domains of the state.

Art. 4. Our ministers are charged, each as far as concerns him, with the execution of this decree, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws."

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

After issuing the above decree, Buonaparte caused the *Sieur Gau*, an old emigrant, and the *Sieur Viderange*, an old garde du corps, who had declared in favour of the Allies, and worn the crosses of *St. Louis*, to be arrested : they were then brought before a commission of *Provost-Marshal*, and condemned to death.

The peace with Denmark had enabled the Prince Royal of Sweden to direct his victorious steps to the Rhine, and to give the support of his auxiliary troops to the grand undertaking of the Allies in France.

Accordingly, General *Benningesen*, was left with 30,000 men to form the siege of *Hamburg*, and 5,000 of the Russian-German legion to blockade *Harburg*, whilst the remainder moved forward to the principal scene of action.

On the 10th of February, the Prince Royal of Sweden, in person, crossed the Rhine, with the intention of marching the whole army under his orders upon a line between *Soissons* and *Rheims*, and then to act according to circumstances.

On the 12th February, the Prince Royal issued

the following address to the French people, pointing out the severe miseries of their past situation.

“ To the French People.

“ Frenchmen !—At the command of my King I have taken up arms, for the purpose of defending the rights of the Swedish people. After having revenged the insults which they had suffered, and assisted in effecting the liberation of Germany, I have passed the Rhine.

At the moment when I again see this river, on the borders of which I have so often and so successfully fought for you, I feel the necessity of again apprising you of my sentiments.

The government under which you live has continually had in view to treat you with contempt, in order that it might debase you; it is high time that this state of things undergo an alteration.

All enlightened people express their wishes for the welfare of France; but they at the same time wish that she may no longer be the scourge of the earth.

The Allied Monarchs have not united them-

selves to make war upon the people, but to force your government to acknowledge the independence of other States: this is their sole motive and aim, and I will pledge myself for the integrity of their sentiments.

Adopted son of Charles the 13th, and placed, by the choice of a free people, at the foot of the throne of the Gustavuses, I can henceforward be animated with no other ambition, than that of securing the happiness of the Scandinavian peninsula; and at the same time, my principal happiness will consist (after having fulfilled this sacred duty to my adopted country) in securing the future happiness of my former countrymen.

Given at my head-quarters at Cologne, this 12th of February, 1814."

(Signed) "CHARLES JOHN."

Shortly after the publication of this document, the Prince Royal removed his head-quarters to Liege*, where his Royal Highness remained with

* The conduct of his Royal Highness, for his stay at Liege, having been much censured in this country, the grounds for it are here given.

At the time of the meeting of the Congress at Chatillon, Sweden, as an active party in the grand coalition, expected to be invited to send a plenipotentiary; this did not happen. The

the Swedish army, whilst the rest of the allies, aided by the Russian troops that had been attached to the army of the North of Germany, vigorously pursued their successes into the heart of France and finally, by their united exertions, reached Paris; destroyed the dynasty of Napoleon, and restored the throne of France to its lawful heir.

Prince Schwartzenberg continued his retrograde march as far as the Aube and Chaumont, to which places the head quarters were withdrawn.

The movements of Field Marshal Blucher's army having determined Buonaparte to march against him, the latter quitted Troyes on the

Prince Royal remonstrated, but no resolution was taken. The Hanseatic legion, formed, in a great measure by the care of his Royal Highness, and paid by England, was (according to conventions that were made) to be united with the Swedish troops under the Prince's immediate command. Far from this, at the moment when these troops were to act, they received another destination, and were employed with the corps under General Bulow. The Prince having represented that these new arrangements were contrary to the convention already made, and having received no satisfactory answer, declared, that neither he nor his troops should take any active part in the operations till he had obtained what he had demanded.

27th of February, with the flower of his troops, consisting of the whole of his guards, the corps of Marshals Marmont and Mortier, and a considerable body of cavalry, leaving a force under Marshal Oudinot to observe the grand army of the Allies. Prince Schwartzenberg readily availed himself of this opportunity to again advance upon Troyes.

An obstinate contest took place at Bar-sur-Aube; that town was twice retaken by the French, but on the 27th, after an action which cost the enemy from two to three thousand men, it remained in the hands of the Allies. The French continued to retreat during the following days, and by a reconnoissance made on the 2nd of March it was ascertained that the French army was in position along the Barce, on the right of the Seine, and at La Maison Blanche, on the left of it.

Annexed is the Military Report of this battle:

*“Head Quarters, Colomberg,
March 8, 1814.”*

“The assembled corps of Marshals Oudinot, Victor and Macdonald, united with the cavalry division of Generals Milhaud and Nansouty, attacked, on the 27th ult. our position on the

Aube, which was defended by the 6th army-corps under Count Witgenstein, and the 5th under General Wrede.

The attacks of the enemy, who had received peremptory orders to force this position, were very severe; Bar-sur-Aube was taken by him, he had occupied the heights of Arconal, and the wood of Levigny, with the apparent view of carrying the heights of Vernonfai, which was the centre of our position.

As soon as our columns were formed, and in readiness to march, the Commander-in-Chief, who was with them at the very commencement of the action, ordered a general attack on all points occupied by the enemy. The advanced posts of Count Witgenstein were withdrawn upon the reserves of Prince Gortschakoff, while General Pahlen, with his cavalry, supported by the infantry of Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, penetrated over the heights of Arantiere and Levigny, in the rear of the enemy.

At the same time the reserve infantry, and the divisions of Russian cuirassiers drove the enemy from the heights of Vernonfai, which he had mastered by a warm attack.

The enemy's cavalry thrice charged to cover their flying infantry, but a well-timed fire of grape-shot from the Russian artillery posted there, drove them back in disorder. The enemy still occupied the heights of Arconval with strong masses; but a well ordered flank march of General Volkmann's, in concert with another under the direction of the Bavarian Colonel Hertling, expelled him from this position also. At the same time General Wrede stormed and took possession of Bar-sur-Aube. The victory was decided; and the enemy fled in disorder towards Vandoeuvres, which is already occupied by our troops.

The field of battle was covered with the enemy's dead; more than 800 prisoners, whose numbers are every hour increasing, and among whom is Colonel Moncey, the brother of the Marshal, two pieces of cannon, and some hundreds of muskets are the fruits of this brilliant day. All these troops maintained their old renown. The Commander-in-Chief and Count Witgenstein are both slightly wounded.

While the main army of the enemy has thus been kept employed, Marshal Blucher, in conformity to the preconcerted plan, has penetrated through Sezanne to Epernay, driven back all the

posts of Marshal Marmont, and thrown a bridge over the Marne.

The enemy, in consequence of the manoeuvres of the Allied Armies, has been compelled to separate his force, and has gone in person against Marshal Blucher, the direction of whose march must give rise to great events."

Prince Schwartzenberg determined to attack on the 3rd. The corps of General Witgenstein was directed by Piney to turn the left of the French at the village of Laubrussel, and to threaten his communication with Troyes, by marching in the direction of St. Parre. General Wrede was directed to wait the movement of General Witgenstein, was then to attack the bridge of La Guillotiere, and to move upon the enemy's front. The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg was at the same time to attack the enemy's position at La Maison Blanche. The circuitous road by which the corps of General Witgenstein was directed, prevented its arrival on the enemy's flank till near three o'clock in the afternoon.

Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, commanding one of its divisions, immediately announced the attack by moving along the heights towards Laubrussel, driving the enemy before him, and at

last by storming and carrying the village. General Witgenstein supported this attack by all the artillery of his corps. Count Pahlen, upon the right, began already to threaten the enemy's rear.

At this moment Prince Schwartzenberg directed five battalions of Bavarians to pass the Barce near Courteranges, establish themselves in the wood on that river, and place themselves in communication with the Russians at Laubrussel. This movement was immediately carried into execution. General Wrede then stormed the bridge of La Guillotiere, drove the enemy from it with loss, and thus carried the whole of his position.

Marshal Oudinot, finding himself threatened on every side, retired with his army along the road towards Troyes; and several successful charges were made upon him in his retreat, by the cavalry of General Witgenstein. The results of this action were 10 pieces of cannon, 54 officers, and 3000 prisoners. The enemy was driven to the village of St. Parre; his rear guard only remained there, the rest of his force defiled, during the night, through Troyes.

At nine o'clock in the morning of the 4th, Ge-

neral Wrede advanced upon the enemy, who retired, and after being summoned to surrender Troyes, capitulated, on the condition of having half an hour to evacuate it; and Prince Schwartzenberg, as soon as the stipulated time was past, directed all the cavalry to pursue upon the road towards Nogent.

In the mean time Buonaparte, as already stated, quitted Troyes on the 27th February, arrived on the Aisne on the 4th March, and determined on the following day, to attempt retaking Soissons.

On the evening of the 3d of March, Field-Marshal Blücher, with the army of Silesia, had effected a junction with the corps of Generals Winzingerode and Bulow, at Soissons, and on the following day, the Field-Marshal, to whom the command of the whole had been entrusted, took up a position, on an extensive plateau, to the left, and in the rear of the town of Soissons, with his right close to the village of Laffaux, and his left near Craone.

The town of Soissons* was defended by ten

* The town which lies on the opposite side of the Aisne to that on which the army was in position, is surrounded by a broken wall and ditch, passable in many parts.

thousand Russian infantry, of the corps of General Count Langeron, under the orders of General Rudzewich. On the 5th, soon after day light, the attack was commenced by the French; they succeeded in obtaining possession of the greater part of the suburbs, and twice attacked the town itself, on opposite sides, with heavy columns; but were both times repulsed with slaughter and loss. The enemy still retained possession of the greater part of the suburbs, unroofed the houses, and kept up a constant fire from them upon the troops on the walls of the town, until night put a termination to the contest.

Buonaparte had entrusted the operations of the 5th to the divisions of Marshal Mortier and Marmont. In the morning of the 6th the enemy had given up the contest and retired, and Buonaparte was moving to his right. In the afternoon of that day he effected the passage of his army across the Aisne at Bery-le-Bac, and at about two o'clock in the afternoon commenced an attack on the left of the position occupied by the Field-Marshal's army near Craone. At the same time strong columns of the enemy were observed to be marching towards Laon by the way of Corbeny. The following dispositions were made by the Prussian Field-Marshal.

A corps of 10,000 cavalry, under General Winzingerode, were directed to march by the way of Chrevrigny and Presle, and throw itself in the line of the enemy's communication across the road from Corbury to Laon. General Bulow, with 20,000 men, was directed to march and occupy Laon. The corps of General D'York, Kleist and Sacken were ordered to incline towards the infantry of General Winzingerode, which sustained the extremity of the position near the villages of St. Martin and Craone.

Under cover of the wood of Corbeny the enemy made their approaches, and sent forward large bodies of skirmishers, supported by artillery, but was repulsed, and the firing ceased with the night.

On the morning of the 7th the French had desisted from their march upon Laon; and Field-Marshal Blucher directed the corps of Generals D'York and Kleist to move across the river Delette, in the direction of Presle and Lenilly, to sustain the movement of the cavalry under General Winzingerode, and together with the corps of General Bulow, make an attack on the enemy's right, should he push forward against the point occupied by the infantry of General

Winzingerode near Craone. General Baron Sacken was ordered to the support of the latter, and to attempt to turn the enemy's left, should he make his attack on the other side. If pushed by a superior force, he was directed to fall back on the road to Laon, and draw in the garrison of Soissons.

The French began the attack at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, with their whole force, amounting to 60,000 men, against the point where General Winzingerode's infantry were posted. Field-Marshal Blucher immediately rode to the spot where the cavalry was supposed to be formed, to direct the operations in that quarter; but unexpected difficulties had opposed the march of the cavalry during the night, and it was found to have advanced no farther than Presle. General Kleist's infantry, which had marched in the morning, reached Feticia; but the advanced guard of the cavalry alone had come up, and it became impossible to undertake, with effect, the movement which Field-Marshal Blucher had projected against the right of the French.

The corps posted near Craone was in the meantime exposed to a most severe and powerful

attack. Generals Count Strogonoff* and Weronzoff defended this position with the most determined obstinacy, who, however, being at length obliged to retire, fell back with admirable order to Laon.

Field-Marshal Blucher next took up a position in front of Laon, the elevated plateau on which the town† itself is situated, being occupied by the corps of General Bulow.

In this position the Field-Marshal was again assailed, under cover of a thick fog, before daylight in the morning of the 9th. The density of the atmosphere concealed all the movements of the enemy, and he obtained possession of the villages of Semilly and Ardon, close under the town, and which may be regarded as its suburbs. The

* This gallant officer had his son, a Lieutenant-General, killed early in the action. Three other Russian Generals were wounded, and the killed and wounded amounted to about 2,000. The loss of the French was equally great.

† The city of Laon is situated on an elevated plateau, with deep shelving banks, which command an extensive plain around. The town covers the greater part of the plateau; the remainder is crowned by an old castle, and by several windmills built on high terrace walls.

musketry reached the walls of the town, and continued, without intermission, until about eleven o'clock, when the fog began to disperse.

The French were now in force behind the villages of Semilly and Lenilly, with columns of infantry and cavalry posted on the *chaussée* towards Soissons. They also occupied the village of Ardon.

As soon as the fog had dispersed the French were driven from Semilly, and Field-Marshal Blucher directed the cavalry from the rear to advance and turn their left flank. General Count Woronzoff, who was on the right of the Field-Marshal's position, advanced at the same time with his infantry, pushed forward two battalions of Yagers, which drove in the enemy's posts, sustained a charge of cavalry, and maintained themselves in an attitude to keep the enemy in check until the cavalry could advance. A part of General Bulow's corps was also ordered to advance against the village of Ardon, from which the enemy, after sustaining a fire for about half an hour, was compelled to retreat.

Whilst the cavalry of the Allies was taking a circuit round from the rear, and at about two o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy was observed

to be advancing a column of sixteen battalions of infantry, with cavalry and artillery, along the chaussée from Rheims. General D'York was directed to oppose him, and General Baron Sacken ordered to General D'York's support. At this quarter the battle became most general and decisive.

The enemy opened a formidable battery of forty pieces of cannon, and advanced in a firm and undaunted manner. He formed a column of attack and was moving forward to the village of Althies, when Prince William of Prussia, who was advancing to the village at the same time, met him half-way and overthrew him.

The French now began to retreat. It was at first executed in good order, but, the Allies pressing them warmly, confusion ensued, and the retreat was converted into flight. He was pursued as far as Corbeny, losing artillery, baggage, and prisoners, by the way.

On the right no particular advantages were obtained beyond the expulsion of the enemy from the villages he had gained possession of in the morning. General Count Woronzoff, towards the close of the day, again attacked the enemy with the greatest vigour; but he had large

masses opposed to him, and the ground presented difficulties against the active co-operation of his cavalry.

Notwithstanding the discomfiture experienced by the right of Buonaparte's army on the 9th, he renewed and continued his attack with the rest of his force during the whole of the succeeding day.

The plain, below the city of Laon, is interspersed with villages and small woods, which soon became the scene of very obstinate contests. A wood near the village of Clacy was taken and retaken four different times, and remained finally in the possession of the Allies. The infantry of General Winzingerode's corps, under the command of General Count Woronzoff, were the troops there engaged. In the centre and left of the position the enemy maintained himself; and at about half an hour before sun-set he advanced a body of skirmishers, supported by two battalions of infantry, (the rest of his army remaining in reserve) and attacked the village of Semilly close under the walls of the town; but a battalion of Prussians, of General Bulow's corps, threw itself in the road, and, supported by the fire of the troops from each flank, compelled him to retire in disorder and with loss.

Thus terminated the attacks of two succeeding days, in which Napoleon experienced continual defeat and discomfiture. The absence of the corps of D'York, Kleist, and Sacken, which were in the morning pursuing the remainder of the troops that had advanced from Rheims, and which could not be recalled in time, prevented any active offensive operations on the second of these days; but success crowned the efforts of these corps in other respects, by the capture of between 3 and 4,000 prisoners, besides a great quantity of ammunition and baggage, and forty-five pieces of cannon. During the night of the 10th Buonaparte retired towards Soissons, pursued by the cavalry of Field-Marshal Blücher's advanced guard.

On the South-Eastern frontier of the French dominions, Marshal Augereau, who Buonaparte had dispatched to check the advance of Count Bubna, near Lyons, having received in February considerable reinforcements, especially from Suchet's army, in Catalonia, was enabled about the 18th of that month to commence operations with a force of 25,000 men. He divided his corps into three divisions: one column proceeded against Savoy, and repossessed itself of Cham-

berri; another marching along the Saône, recovered Macen, Bourg, and Lous Le-Saunier; at the latter place, Marshal Angereau had his head quarters on the 2d March. The third column proceeded in the direction of Geneva.

Prince Schwartzenberg, to check the progress of this force upon his flank and rear, had detached to the support of Count Bubna the corps of General Bianchy.

Whilst these grand and striking military operations were passing, pacific overtures were made by Buonaparte to the Allied Powers, through the medium of his minister, Caulaincourt, who repaired to Chatillon-sur-Seine for that purpose, where, on the 4th February, he was met by the ministers of the Allied Potentates, Counts Stadion and Rasumowski, Lord Castlereagh and Baron Humboldt.

Buonaparte, however, having acquired some partial success in the field, the negotiations suddenly assumed a different aspect. The Allies presented to the French minister the projet of a preliminary treaty, the main object of which was the restoration of a balance of power—this projet had been even before proposed by Bu-

naparte, but fourteen days elapsed without any answer being given to the Allies. They then insisted on a day being fixed for a determination of the negotiations, or for receiving a contre projet from the French minister. The 10th of March was appointed. Further delays occurred, and on the 15th, a contre projet was presented to the Allies, demanding that members of Buonaparte's family should be placed on foreign thrones, &c. (as will be seen in the following declaration.) These proposals were immediately rejected, and an end put to the negotiations.

Declaration of the Allied Powers on the breaking off of the Negotiations at Chatillon.

The Allied Powers owe it to themselves, to their people, and to France, as the negotiations at Chatillon are broken off, publicly to declare the reasons which induced them to enter into negotiations with the French government, as well as the causes of the breaking off of the negotiations.

Military events, to which history can produce no parallel, overthrew, in the month of October

last, the ill-constructed edifice known under the name of the French empire: an edifice erected on the ruins of States, lately independent and happy, augmented by conquests from ancient monarchies, and held together at the expence of the blood, of the fortune, of the welfare of a whole generation.

The Allied Sovereigns, led by conquest to the Rhine, thought it their duty to proclaim to Europe anew, their principles, their wishes, and their object. Far from every wish of domination, or conquest, animated solely by the desire to see Europe restored to a just balance of the different Powers, resolved not to lay down their arms till they had obtained the noble object of their efforts: they made known the irrevocableness of their resolutions by a public act, and they did not hesitate to declare themselves to the enemy's government in a manner conformable to their unalterable determination.

The French government made use of the frank declarations of the Allied Powers to express inclinations to peace. It certainly had need of the appearance of this inclination, in order to justify in the eyes of its people, the new exertions which it did not cease to require. But every thing, however, convinced the Allied Cabinets, that it

merely endeavoured to take advantage of the appearance of a negotiation, in order to prejudice public opinion in its favour, but that the peace of Europe was very far from its thoughts.

The Powers, penetrating its secret views, resolved to go and conquer in France itself, the long-desired peace. Numerous armies crossed the Rhine; scarcely were they passed the first frontier, when the French minister for foreign affairs appeared at the outposts.

All the proceedings of the French government had henceforth no other object, than to mislead opinion, to blind the French people, and to throw on the Allies the odium of all the miseries attendant on an invasion.

The course of events had given the Allies a proof of the full power of the European league. The principles which, since their first union for the common good, had animated the counsels of the Allied Sovereigns, were fully developed: nothing more hindered them from unfolding the conditions of the re-construction of the common edifice; these conditions must be such as were no hindrance to peace after so many conquests.

The only power calculated to throw into the scale indemnifications for France, England could speak openly respecting the sacrifices which it was ready to make for a general peace. The Allied Sovereigns were permitted to hope that the experience of the late events would have had some influence on a conqueror, exposed to the observation of a great nation, which was, for the first time, witness, in the capital itself, to the miseries he had brought on France.

This experience might have convinced that the support of thrones is principally dependant on moderation and probity. The Allied Powers, however, convinced that the trial which they made must not endanger the military operations, saw that these operations must be continued during the negotiations. The experience of the past, and afflicting recollections shewed them the necessity of this step. Their plenipotentiaries met those of the French government. Meantime the victorious armies approached the gates of the capital. The government took every method to prevent it falling into our hands. The plenipotentiary of France received orders to propose an armistice, upon conditions which were similar to those which the Allies themselves judged necessary for the restoration of a general peace. He offered the immediate surrender of

the fortresses in the countries which France was to give up, on condition of a suspension of military operations.

The Allied Courts, convinced by twenty years experience, that in negotiations with the French cabinet it was necessary carefully to distinguish the apparent from the real intention, proposed, instead of this, immediately to sign preliminaries of peace. This measure would have had, for France, all the advantages of an armistice, without exposing the Allies to the danger of a suspension of arms. Some partial advantages, however, accompanied the first motions of an army collected under the walls of Paris, composed of the flower of the present generation; the last hope of the nation, and the remainder of a million warriors, who, either fallen on the field of battle or left on the way from Lisbon to Moscow, have been sacrificed for interests with which France has no concern. Immediately the negotiations at Chatillon assumed another appearance. The French plenipotentiary remained without instructions, and went away instead of answering the representatives of the Allied Courts. They commissioned their plenipotentiaries to give in the projet of a preliminary treaty, containing all the grounds which they deemed necessary for the restoration of the

balance of power, and which a few days before had been presented by the French government itself, at a moment, doubtless, when it conceived its existence in danger. It contained the ground-work for the restoration of Europe.

France restored to the frontiers, which, under the government of its Kings, had insured to it ages of glory and prosperity, was to have, with the rest of Europe, the blessings of liberty, national independence, and peace. It depended absolutely on its government to end, by a single word, the sufferings of the nation; to restore to it with peace, its colonies, its trade, and the restitution of its industry. What did it want more? The Allies now offered, with a spirit of pacification, to discuss its wishes upon the subject of mutual convenience, which should extend the frontiers of France beyond what they were before the wars of the revolution.

Fourteen days elapsed without any answer being returned by the French government. The plenipotentiaries of the Allies insisted on the fixing a day for the acceptance or rejection of the conditions of peace. They left the French plenipotentiary the liberty to present a *contre projet*, on condition that this *contre projet* should agree in spirit, and in its general contents, with

the conditions proposed by the Allied Courts. The 10th of March was fixed, by the mutual consent of both parties. This term being arrived the French plenipotentiary produced nothing but pieces, the discussion of which, far from advancing the proposed object, could only have caused fruitless negotiations. A delay of a few days was granted, at the desire of the French plenipotentiary. On March 15, he at last delivered a *contre projet*, which left no doubt that the sufferings of France had not yet changed the views of its government. The French government, seceding from what it had itself proposed, demanded, in a new *projet*, that nations, which were quite foreign to France, which a domination of many ages could not have amalgamated with the French nation, should now remain a part of it; that France should retain frontiers inconsistent with the fundamental principles of equilibrium, and out of all proportion with the other great Powers of Europe; that it should remain master of the same positions and points of aggression, by means of which its government, to the misfortune of Europe and that of France, had effected the fall of so many thrones, and so many revolutions; that members of the family reigning in France should be placed on foreign thrones; the French government, in short, that government which, for so many years, has sought

to rule no less by discord than by force of arms, was to remain the arbiter of the external concerns of the Powers of Europe.

By continuing the negotiations under such circumstances, the Allies would have neglected what they owed to themselves; they would from that moment have deviated from the glorious goal they had before them; their efforts would have been turned solely against their people. By signing a treaty upon the principles of the French *projet*, the Allies would have laid their arms in the hands of the common enemy; they would have betrayed the expectations of nations, and the confidence of their Allies.

It is in a moment so decisive for the welfare of the world, that the Allied Sovereigns renew this solemn engagement, till they have attained the great object of their union.

France has to blame its government alone for all its suffering. Peace alone can heal the wounds which a spirit of universal dominion, unexampled in history, has produced. This peace shall be the peace of Europe; no other can be accepted. It is at length time that princes should watch over the welfare of the people without foreign influence; that nations should respect their mutual independence; that social institutions should be

protected from daily revolution; property respected, and trade free.

All Europe has absolutely the same wish to make France participate in the blessings of peace.—France, whose dismemberment the Allied Powers neither can nor will permit. The confidence in their promises may be found in the principles for which they contend. Then whence shall the Sovereigns infer that France will take part in the principles that must fix the happiness of the world, so long as they see that the same ambition, which has brought so many misfortunes on Europe, is still the sole spring that actuates the government, that while French blood is shed in torrents, the general interest is always sacrificed to private. Whence, under such circumstances, should be the guarantee for the future, if such a desolating system found no check in the general will of the nation? Then is the peace of Europe insured, and nothing shall in future be able to disturb it."

On the 16th March, Marshal Blucher was joined at Laon by the corps of General St. Priest, which after a warm and obstinate resistance had been driven out of Rheims, with the loss of 2,000 men, and 8 pieces of cannon.

On the 18th, Marshal Blucher again put his force in motion, and on the 19th he directed Generals Woronzoff, Tchernicheff, and Benken-dorff, with their corps to carry Rheims. These officers attacked the town in the most determined manner, and succeeded in their object. Buonaparte retired to Chalons and Epernay.

In the mean while Prince Schwartzenberg, who, on the 15th had his head quarters at Pont sur Seine, resolved to support the Prussian chief, by advancing upon Chalons.

Prince Schwartzenberg took up a position at Menil la Comtesse, before Arcis sur Abe, where the enemy had assembled a considerable force. On the 21st an attempt was made to prevent the junction of the Prince with Marshal Blucher. It however failed, and Buonaparte then withdrew towards Vitry, leaving at Arcis a strong rear-guard. This place was instantly attacked by the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, and carried after a gallant defence.

The rapid course of mighty events which now followed, almost defy the recording pen of an historian. The official narratives of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Stewart, are the best details that can be presented. That young and gallant

officer, throughout the contest, had given continual proofs of his great military and diplomatic talents, and acquired the personal esteem of all the Allied Sovereigns. The manner in which he has summed up the concluding events of this glorious campaign to Europe, is so correct and just, that it would be a useless task to present the reader with any other details than such as may be afforded by an analysis of his animating dispatches, and with which I shall, therefore, conclude this eventful history.

Having failed in his attempt to debouch from Plancy and Arcis, across the Aube, and abandoned his ideas of attacking Prince Schwartzberg at *Menil la Comtesse*, Buonaparte was guided in his next operations by the desire of preventing the junction of the armies of Prince Schwartzberg and Marshal Blücher. Did he not succeed to the utmost in this object, it was evidently his best policy to force their union and their communications as far to the rear, and make it as circuitous as possible. It was further manifest, by intercepted letters, that Buonaparte was of opinion, that the movement he determined upon on the right of Prince Schwartzberg, might induce him to fall back towards the Rhine, for fear of losing his communications,—that he thus would be able to relieve his places, and be in a

better condition to cover Paris. It generally occurs, that manœuvres are made with the advance, or the head of an army, but Buonaparte, in his present undertaking pushed his object so far, by the passage of the Aube with his whole army, near Vitry, as to have left himself completely open to that bold and magnificent decision which was immediately adopted.

Buonaparte put his whole army in motion on the evening of the 21st for Vitry. That night he remained at Sommeperuis; on the following day his advanced corps arrived at Vitry, and summoned the place. It had been placed in a tolerable state of defence, and it had a garrison of between 3 and 4,000 Prussians. Marshal Ney endeavoured by every menace, to obtain a surrender; but the brave Prussian Colonel resolutely refused, and held the town, which reduced the French commander to cross the Marne by bridges constructed near Frignicourt. Buonaparte here passed his whole army on the 23rd and 24th, and it was immediately ascertained to have taken the direction of Saint Dizier. Three objects might be now in his view. By the movements round the right of the Allies to force them back; if this failed, to operate upon their communications, and even proceed to form a junction with Marshal Augereau; or finally by

moving to his fortresses of Metz, &c. prolong the war by resisting on a new line, while he placed the Allies in the centre of France, having taken the best precautions in his power for the defence of his capital.

The Allies, on the 22d, having crossed to the right of the Aube, lost no time in adopting the bold resolution of forming the junction of the two armies to the westward, thus placing themselves between the French army and Paris, and proceeding with a united force of at least 200,000 men to the capital of the French empire.

In order the better to mask this movement, the march of the Allied army was made from Pougy, Lesmont, and Arcis, on Vitry ; and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, by two extraordinary marches of eighteen and twelve leagues, established his head-quarters with those of the Field Marshal at Vitry, on the 24th. A brilliant capture of several pieces of cannon, fifteen hundred prisoners, and a large number of caissons was made by General Augerawski, of the cavalry of the Russian guard, on the 23rd ; and on this day and the preceding, several advanced guard affairs took place between General Wrede's corps, the Prince of Wirtemberg, and the enemy.

So soon as the Marshal took this decision, he made his dispositions accordingly, by forming a corps on the Bar-sur-Aube line, which he committed to the care of General Ducca, to protect the head quarters of the Emperor of Austria, his supplies, &c. and carry them, if necessary, towards the army of the South, and also by vigorously pressing forward in his operations towards the capital, to secure his rear, while he pursued his objects in front. The combined army marched in three columns to Fere Champenoise, on the 25th. All the cavalry of the army formed the advance, and were to push forward to Sezanne; the 6th and 4th corps formed the advance of the centre column. The 5th was on the right, and the 3d corps, the reserves, and the guards on the left. Marshal Blucher was reported to have arrived with a great part of his army at Chalons. General Winzingerode, and General Tchernicheff, with all their cavalry, entered Vitry, on the 23d, and were immediately detached to follow up Buonaparte's march to St. Dizier, threatening his rear. General Winzingerode's infantry had remained at Chalons with Marshal Blucher, together with General Woronzoff's and Sacken's corps. General Bulow had marched to attack Soissons, and Generals D'York and Kleist had moved on the line of Montmirail. By these general movements it will be perceived,

that had Buonaparte even not crossed the Aube, and passed between the two Allied armies, he probably would have found himself in a similar position to that at Leipzig, and the result would have been of the same nature. The army was to have bivouacked on the 25th at Fere Champenoise. The corps of Marshals Marmont and Mortier, who had been retiring from before Marshal Blucher, were moving down towards Vitry, to connect themselves with Buonaparte's operations, ignorant of his intentions, which might not have been fully formed until he found himself too far committed; these corps of his army were much perplexed on finding themselves close to Prince Schwartzenberg's army, when they expected to meet their own. Marshal Marmont's advance was within a very short distance, on the night of the 24th, to Vitry, without the enemy knowing it was in the occupation of the Allies.

On the morning of the 25th, the 6th corps, under General Reusske, fell in with the enemy's advance, drove them back to Connantray and through Fere Champenoise: in the former place a large number of caissons, waggons, and baggage, were taken. In the mean time, on the left, the Russian cavalry of the reserves, under the Grand Duke Constantine, was equally suc-

cessful, charging the enemy, taking eighteen cannon, and many prisoners. But the principal brilliant movement of this day occurred after the Allied troops in advance had passed through Champenoise; a detached column of the enemy, of 5000 men, under the command of General Ames, had been making its way under the protection of Marmont's corps, from the neighbourhood of Montmirail, to join Napoleon with his grand army. This corps had in charge an immense convoy, with 100,000 rations of bread and ammunition, and was of great importance, by the force attached to it. It had left Paris to proceed to Buonaparte, and the cavalry of Marshal Blucher's army was the first to discover and observe this corps on their march to Chalons. Captain Harris, aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-Sir Charles Stewart, was fortunate enough, looking out with some Cossacks, to give the first intelligence to Marshal Blucher of the enemy's position. The cavalry of Generals Kort and Basitchikoff's corps were immediately detached after them, and they were driven upon Fere Champenoise, as the cavalry of the grand army was advancing. Some attacks of the cavalry were made on this corps, who formed themselves in squares, and defended themselves in the most gallant manner, although they were young troops and *gardes nationales*: when they were com-

pletely surrounded by the cavalry of both armies, some officers were sent to demand their surrender ; but they still kept marching on, and firing, and did not lay down their arms. A battery of Russian artillery opened upon them, and renewed charges of cavalry completed their destruction ; and General Ames and Pathard, generals of division, five brigadiers, 5000 prisoners, and 12 cannon, with the convoy, fell into the hands of the Allies. Marshals Marmont and Mortier's rear guards now seemed to have drawn off in the direction of Sezanne, and every disposition was made to harass and surround them.

The grand army marched on the 26th to Mailleret, head quarters at Treffau ; and the advance was to push as far as La-Ferté-Gaucher.

Marshal Blucher, who was, on the night of the 25th, at Etayes, was to advance against Montmirail*.

* Sir Charles Stewart observes, in concluding his dispatch, as follows : " Your Lordship will, I am sure, lament to learn, that that very deserving officer, Colonel Neil Campbell, was unfortunately wounded by a Cossack in the *mêlée* of the cavalry, not being known ; the pike was run into his back, but he is doing well. I am also particularly sorry to report the death of Colonel Rappatel, who was shot going up to one of

Upon the retreat of Marmont, Mortier, and Arrighi's corps, before the several columns of the armies, whose junction had been effected between Fere Champenoise and Chalons, above eighty pieces of cannon, besides the convoy mentioned above, and a great number of caissons, fell into the hands of the Allies. The guns were abandoned in all directions by the enemy in the rapid retreat, and were captured not only by the cavalry of the Grand Duke Constantine and General Count Pahlen, but also by the corps of General Riefsky and the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg.

Generals D'York and Kleist, who had moved from Montmirail on La-Ferté-Gaucher, where they arrived on the 26th, very greatly augmented the enemy's discomfiture. General D'York was very seriously engaged with the enemy, and took 1500 prisoners at the latter place; and it may be fairly estimated, that this part of Buonaparte's army was so roughly handled, as to lose one-third of its efficiency in point of numbers, with nearly all the artillery belonging to it. Nothing but continued forced marches could

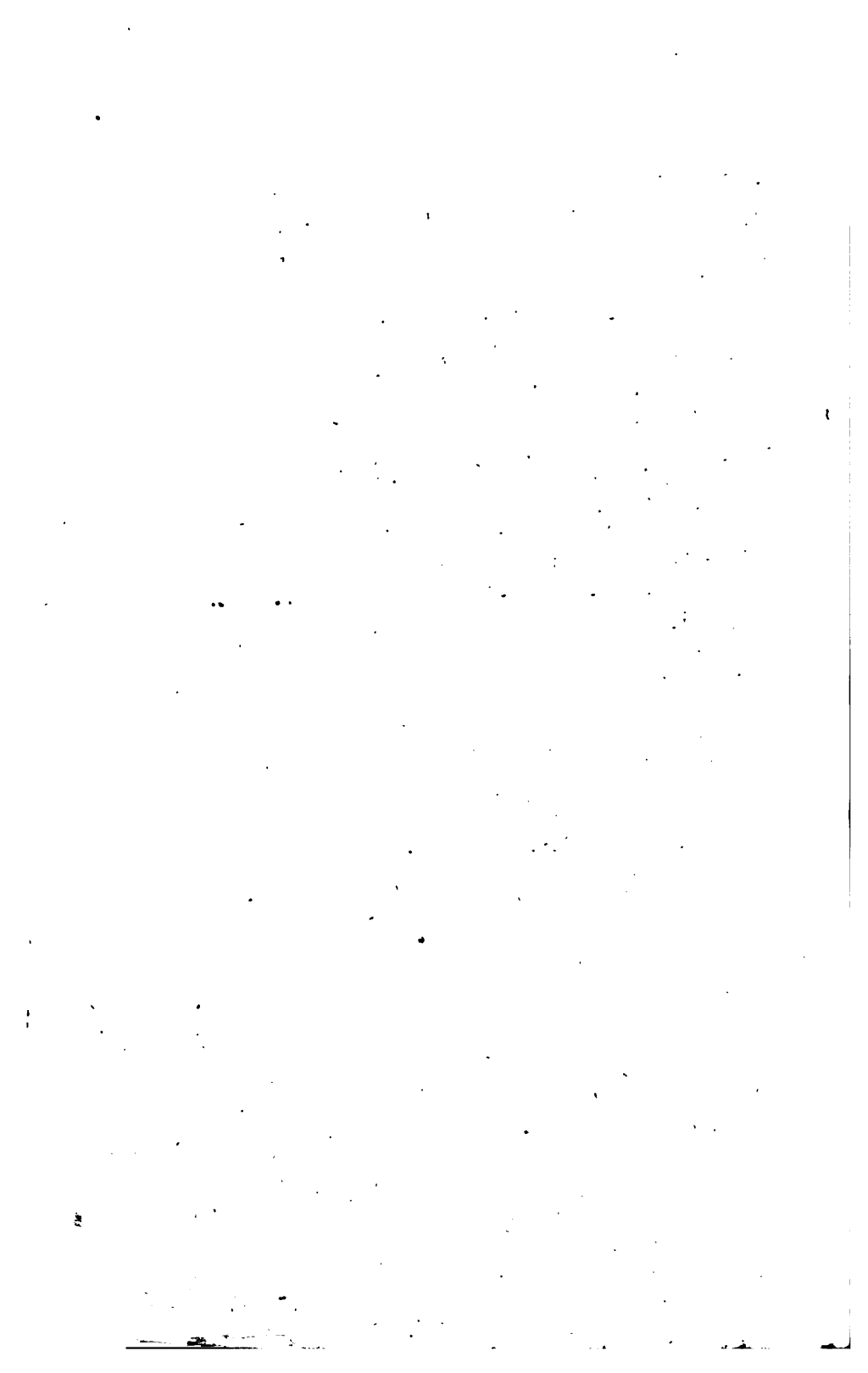
the column with a flag of truce. The loss of an officer so much and so justly beloved in this army, from his attachment to General Moreau; his excellent qualities, and his devotion to the good cause, has occasioned a Generat."

have enabled any part of the corps above alluded to, to elude their victorious pursuers.

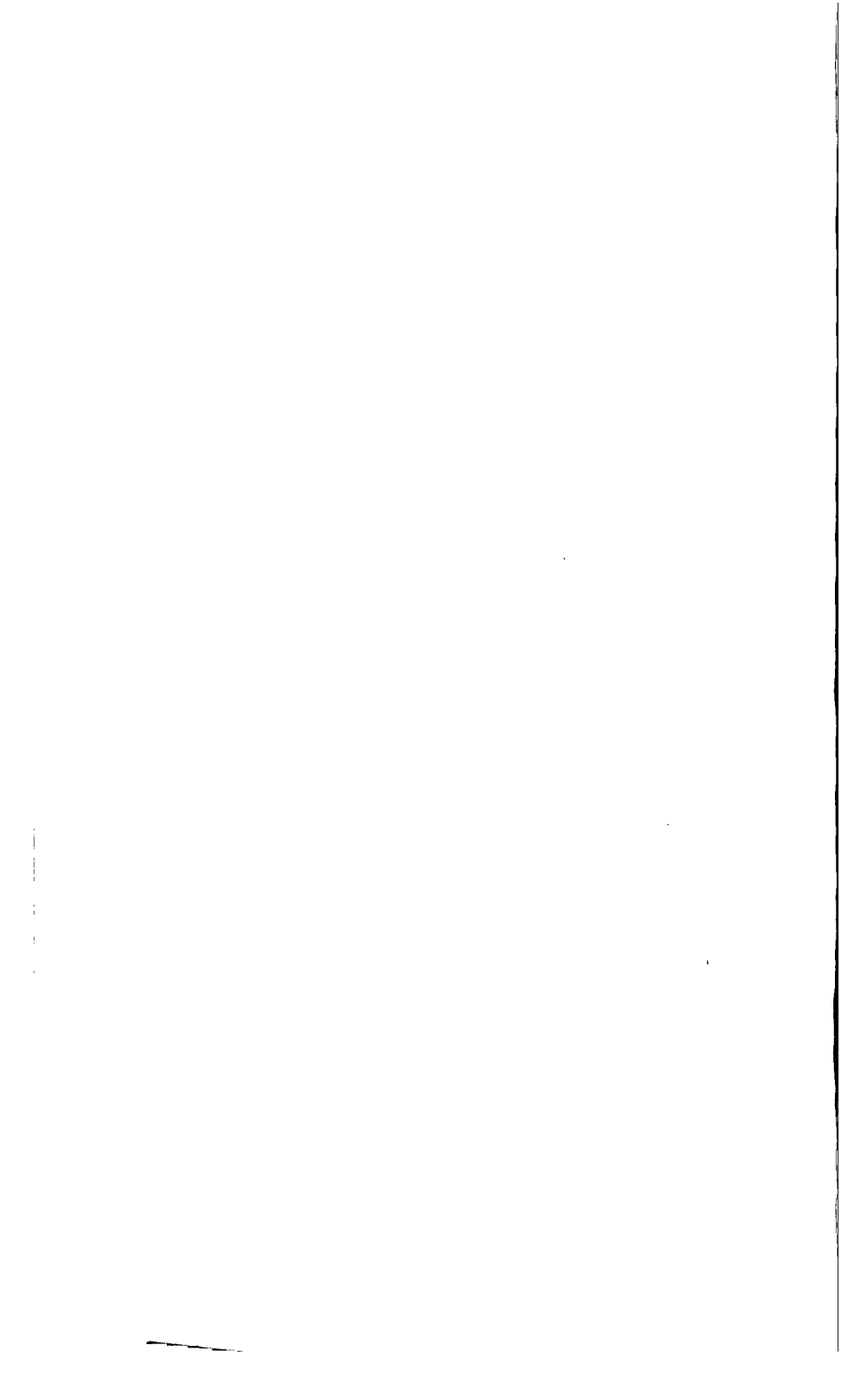
The grand army was in position at Mailleret on the 26th. The march was continued in three columns from Fere Champenoise. The head quarters of the Emperor of Russia and Prince Schwartzenberg were at Tressan; the cavalry of Count Pahlen were pushed on beyond La-Ferté-Gaucher, joining Generals D'York and Kleist; the cavalry and the reserves were bivouacked at La Virgine, on the right of the great road; the 6th and the 4th corps were in the centre, the 5th on the left; and the 3d remained in the rear, to cover all the baggage, artillery, parks, and train, and to make the movements of the whole compact. Generals Kaiseroff and Sedavin's partizan corps occupied and observed the country about Arcis and Troyes, between the Marne and Seine rivers. Intelligence was received from Generals Winzingerode and Tchernicheff, who continued following Buonaparte's rear with 10,000 cavalry and 40 pieces of cannon, that he was marching by Brienne to Bar-sur-Aube and Troyes, hastening back to the capital with the utmost precipitation; a plain demonstration that superiority of manœuvring, as well as superiority of force, were in his adversary's skill. Prince Schwartzenberg continued his march on the 27th

without interruption; the head quarters were established at Colomiens; the 6th corps arrived at Monson; Count Pahlen's cavalry, and the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, who were sent to turn the enemy's right, followed one part of the corps before the Allies, which seemed now to have separated, to Crecy; while Generals D'York and Kleist pushed the other, by advancing from La-Ferté-Gaucher to Meaux, where they will secure the passage of the Marne for Marshal Blucher's army; the 5th corps took up its ground near Chailly, the 3d at Meveillon; and the cavalry of the guard, the guards and reserves, in front of Colomiens.

END OF VOL. I.







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